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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,
FIVEPENCE.



GERMAN RECRUITS ON THEIR WAY FROM COLOGNE TO MAYENCE: "DIE WACHT AM RHEIN!"

HABITABLE HOMES.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, presided over by Sir Sydney Waterlow, opened last week two blocks of buildings erected in Ebury-street, Pimlico, for the accommodation of nearly two hundred families of working men in the west. The company has been in active operation between seven and eight years, and has already built a thousand dwellings, at a cost of about £185,000. Its aim has been to prove that the work in which it is engaged is not merely one of philanthropy, but of commercial profit, and in this respect it has so far succeeded as to be able to show that the capital committed to its trust for improving the domiciles of the industrious poor has yielded a steady and legitimate interest of five per cent per annum. We need not describe in detail the comforts which have been secured to the tenants of this class of houses by the economical and skilful employment by the company of the money invested by its members. Happily, the public is becoming familiar with the kind of accommodation thus provided for the weekly-wage-earning class by the continuous expenditure of Mr. Peabody's magnificent gifts for the London poor. The Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ebury, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Sir Sydney Waterlow, and a distinguished company, graced the opening ceremonial, and made an excellent speech on the occasion.

We heartily welcome any addition, comparatively small though it may be, to the domiciliary comfort of the working classes of the metropolis. A habitable home—in the true sense of the word—if not the essential foundation, is a necessary condition of domestic and social morality. We say “a habitable home,” for the dens to which many thousands of the labouring poor, for want of a better, betake themselves for shelter from the weather, cannot be fairly described by the qualifying epithet. They are dear at any rent, and yet they generally command a high one. They possess no single recommendation beyond that of furnishing a refuge from wind, snow, and rain. They are imperfectly lighted, miserably ventilated, and, in spite of lodging-house law, dangerously overcrowded. They can be kept clean only by heroic housewives; they are but scantily supplied with water; they are the haunts of fever; they present few attractions to their tenants, who, in consequence, are easily enticed to public-houses and gin-shops. Yet the number of these ill-conditioned abodes within range of the bills of mortality is Legion. No philanthropic effort has yet been able to overtake, or even to see a chance of overtaking, the mischief. Every enterprise such as that we have above adverted to does some good, but all of them put together scarcely do more than render the unmanageable evil increasingly visible. The problem presented for study by existing facts is one of overwhelming magnitude; and amongst the domestic questions now seeking solution at the hands of our Government and Legislature none is more intricate or of greater moment than that of how the poor of London are to be decently lodged.

It must be confessed, not without a certain sense of humiliation, we think, that the physical problems which, say what we will, underlie the whole sphere of national morality have not received too much attention, even in our own times. Formerly they were almost wholly neglected. It is only of late that they have thrust themselves, to a very partial extent, upon the public mind. The science of living advances by but very slow and irregular steps. The fact is discouraging to beneficence; but so it is. The advantages which are gained by hard, self-sacrificing, and persistent labour are often swept away, or seem to be swept away, by a brief spell of adversity. It is a sad reflection, also, that a year or two of war, should we unhappily be forced into one—which we earnestly trust and devotedly hope we may not—will probably stop, or, at all events, seriously retard, all those ameliorating processes by which we have hitherto sought to elevate the condition of the people of the United Kingdom. Is it not possible that we may have mistaken the standard by which national honour has to be determined? May it not be that our primary duty lies towards the members of the community to which we belong? Are we quite sure that the policy which deprives our people of most of the public aid they are entitled to expect in the conflict they wage, or should wage, with ignorance, intemperance, pauperism, and crime, is the noblest policy which a British statesman can adopt? Most certain it is that the home responsibilities of England are serious and extremely urgent. They cannot wisely, nor even rationally, be dealt with as of secondary importance. It cannot be denied that she is bound to discharge the obligations she really owes to the nations around her; but is she not bound also, when the question comes practically home to her, to consider what is due to her innumerable toiling and struggling children, who have the first claim upon her sense of justice and feeling of pity?

Be the true answers to such queries what they may, we are glad to observe any progress in the work of social improvement. We should be glad to believe, if we could, that private and commercial enterprise will gradually overtake the necessities of the London poor. But the metropolis is subject to very exceptional conditions, its inhabitants, on account of their excess of numbers, being united by no natural bond of coherence. Our present conviction is that a thorough organisation is the first and most imperative need of the whole metropolitan district, and that such undertakings as those presided over by Sir

Sydney Waterlow, or managed by the trustees of the late Mr. Peabody, in addition to the direct mitigation of a crying evil which they secure, are scarcely less useful in the demonstration they furnish of the pressing necessity there exists, in order to anything like steady improvement, for that systematic and steady public effort to which alone we must look for adequately coping with the deteriorating tendencies of an enormous population. Their successes, no less than their failures, point out with sufficient distinctness the course in which sagacious legislation should move.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and the Duke d'Aosta have received at a private audience M. Montemar, who rendered an account of the result of the vote of the Cortes in favour of the Duke d'Aosta. The King and the Duke have also received Colonel Garcia Cabrera, Secretary of Marshal Prim, who presented to the King and the Duke two letters from Marshal Prim.

As far as known, the result of the elections in Italy is favourable to the Government. There has been no disturbance, and the voting has been conducted with great order.

GERMANY.

While the war is going on the Prussians are busy trying to weld Germany together. A treaty has been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the North German Confederation and the Plenipotentiaries of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt for the entry of those States into the Northern Bund and their adhesion to the North German Constitution. Wurtemberg has since joined. Bavaria, it is said, hangs back, not liking the demand of Prussia to have command of the forces in peace as well as in war.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The address to the Throne has been adopted by large majorities in both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs:—“Similarly with the presentation of the Opposition address of the Lower Chamber of the Reichsrath, the Cis-Leithan Cabinet tendered its resignation. The Emperor being at Pesth the result is unknown, but Count Potocki will probably be requested to form a new Ministry.”

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet Count Andrassy, in reply to an interpellation, declared that all reports of a change being contemplated in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were unfounded. Count Andrassy declined to give any explanations in reference to the Russian question, as negotiations on that subject were proceeding.

THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

At the time of going to press with our country edition no information had been received of the answer of Russia having been presented. A telegram from St. Petersburg on Thursday states, however, that Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the English and Austrian Governments is couched in very conciliatory terms, and endeavours to explain the pacific bearing of his previous declaration. Russia desires a general peace and the repose of the East, which can only be secured by a common understanding; and, far from wishing to act separately, would very willingly assist at such an understanding with the other Powers.

Another despatch on the Eastern question has been published. It is from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Brunnow, is dated Oct. 20, was communicated to Earl Granville on the 9th inst., and was referred to in his Lordship's despatch of Nov. 10, which appeared in our columns last week. The despatch maintains that the equilibrium established in the East by the Treaty of 1856 has been destroyed, to the detriment of Russia, and declares that the only object of the resolution taken by the Emperor is to re-establish that equilibrium.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg represent public opinion as being in perfect accord with the Government. The Municipal Council of St. Petersburg has voted an address to the Emperor thanking him for faithfully representing the national interest, and the provinces are hastening to assure his Majesty of their enthusiastic readiness to undergo every sacrifice in support of the intentions of the Government.

A congratulatory address has been presented to the Emperor by the Lithuanian Regiment of the Guards, on the occasion of the celebration of its anniversary. His Majesty replied, “I hope there will not be war. Should, however, Providence will it, I am confident that the Lithuanian Regiment will give fresh proofs of its devotion.” According to these State utterances, wars are willed by Providence, not caused by men's evil passions.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, in some comments, on Saturday, upon the English reply, says that, as Lord Granville admits the substance of the Russian demands, it is useless to quarrel about the form in which those demands are expressed. The form of the circular, it is added, was necessary because of the impossibility of assembling a congress or of revising the treaty otherwise. A peaceful result, the *Gazette* thinks, will probably be obtained by diplomacy.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says the Russian Minister of War has issued new regulations relative to the recall of soldiers on furlough. The basis of these regulations, he says, is the creation of innumerable local centres, where the soldiers recalled under arms are being directed.

It is stated that, in anticipation of the answer to be returned to the Russian Circular, the Porte has instructed its Ambassadors at Vienna, London, Berlin, Tours, and Florence to express the painful surprise which the Russian communication has produced in Constantinople, and the hope that the Powers which signed the treaty will support Turkey in her efforts to prevent the consummation of an act tending to destroy all international relations.

As yet we do not know, otherwise than by report, how Mr. Odo Russell—who, dispatched by way of Sedan to Versailles and escorted by troops from the frontier, arrived at the Royal head-quarters on Saturday—has got on with Count Bismarck.

It is announced from Vienna that the Government has sent a despatch to St. Petersburg couched in identically the same terms as the despatch of Lord Granville. Another telegram says it is not identical, but the same in substance. The Vienna papers express themselves energetically against the claims of Russia.

Some utterances of the New York papers on the war are telegraphed. The *Tribune* says Prince Gortschakoff's talk of successive violations of the Treaty of Paris by other parties to it is simply an able statesman's laborious and skilful assignment of a pretext for an act to which these violations were evidently in no respect an incitement, and for which they cannot serve as justification. It was clear to all parties at the moment of signing the Treaty of Paris that Russia would be controlled by it exactly as long as she should feel unable to do otherwise. It would be absurd

to exact from Russia a reverence for engagements under duress whereof history affords few examples. The most glaringly exceptional feature of her demonstration is its abruptness. She does not even demand; she simply takes. Submission on the part of England would be a confession of weakness equivalent to the abdication of all future influence and all moral weight in the politics of the Continent. Yet England may well pause in view of the weakness of her prospective allies. The *Herald* says England must accede at once, or, “having already incurred the displeasure of France, Prussia, and America, must occupy the position of a recusant who will give no redress, and thereby invites war.”

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that the arbitration respecting the Afghan and Persian boundaries is being proceeded with. Mr. Goldsmid has left Teheran for that purpose. Colonel Herbert has been confirmed as political agent in Turkish Arabia. The Maharajah of Bhurtpore has arrived in Calcutta. Mr. Ingles, of the north-western provinces, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

On Tuesday, the same correspondent telegraphed that Yakoob Khan is again making application for the Governorship of Candahar, but has moderated his tone, and is believed to be in flight to Seistan.

CHINA.

A Shanghai telegram of the 27th ult. states that satisfaction to this extent has been rendered for the Tien-Tsin massacre: sixteen coolies have been beheaded, twenty-three others have been exiled, and a monetary compensation has been made to the European and native Christians. The French representative has accepted these terms; but the Russian Minister is said to hold out against such a settlement of the question.

The Foreign Office has received from Pekin a telegram in which Mr. Wade states that he does not expect that a military force will be anywhere necessary in China.

THE WAR.

The skirmishes on Thursday and Friday week, at or near Dreux and Châteauneuf, from fifty to seventy miles west of Paris, were indications that the left wing of the French Army of the Loire, which was extended between Orleans and Nogent-le-Rotrou, midway from Chartres to Le Mans, under General Paladine d'Aurelles, had made a forward movement to join the French Army of Brittany, under Count Kératry, advancing from the west to relieve Paris. The German army opposed to this, commanded now by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, including the Bavarian corps of General Von der Tann, lately withdrawn from Orleans, stretches along a line of more than one hundred miles, from the neighbourhood of Dreux, through Étampes, and Pithiviers, to Montargis and Auxerre. It begins, however, to be reinforced by the arrival of a large portion of Prince Frederick Charles's army from Metz; and there is every prospect of a great battle, probably not far from Chartres or Châteaudun, to decide whether the French can attempt to raise the siege of Paris. A French attack for this purpose should be aided by General Trochu, with the troops inside Paris, making a sortie by way of diversion; this might be tried at St. Denis, or elsewhere on the north side, together with a renewed effort to break through the Prussian lines on the south. The possibility of such a combined operation has become the most important practical question at this period of the war.

The actual conflicts of last week seem to have been rather small, with the victory on the Prussian side. There were 60 French killed at Dreux, and 300 killed and wounded, with 200 prisoners, at Châteauneuf, but they were Garde Mobiles from the western departments. A force of German cavalry was repulsed from Bonneval, north of Châteaudun, by the troops in the centre of the French line. But on Monday last there was a straggling fight, which lasted four hours, at Bretoncelles, north of Nogent-le-Rotrou, and the result was the Prussian occupation of this last-mentioned town. To the northward of Dreux, in Normandy, the town of Évreux makes some resistance to the enemy; while a Prussian convoy has been intercepted on its way from Vernon, on the Seine above Rouen, to Mantes; it is said that the escort, numbering 1500, were quickly put to flight.

General Bourbaki, with a considerable force from the army he lately had at Lille, has been moving round on the north side, probably to co-operate with Kératry and Paladine d'Aurelles, in their attacks on the German army covering the siege of Paris. His expected antagonist in the north-east quarter, General Manteuffel, instead of advancing to Cambrai and Lille, as was supposed, remains about La Fère, Chauny, and Tergnier, railway stations near Laon, where skirmishes have taken place. A Prussian movement, however, is said to have been made at Hirson, near the Belgian frontier; but from Mézières, a few miles from Sedan, the Prussians are believed to have withdrawn; and it is doubted whether they will persist in the siege of Montmédy. The siege of Thionville, near Metz, with frequent bombardment, is more closely pressed.

One of the most successful enterprises hitherto attempted on the French side is that of Garibaldi's son, Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has, with only 400 volunteers, surprised the Germans, double his own force, at Châtillon-sur-Seine, killed 120, and captured 400 prisoners, besides taking four wagons, loaded with ammunition, which they had in charge. This exploit will make the German lines of communication appear somewhat unsafe.

In the south-east direction it would seem that the Badeners and other German troops, under General von Werder, are not to march on to Lyons. They are now stated to have abandoned Dijon, and to be fixing their positions between Vesoul and Auxonne, where the valley of the Oignon has been left open by General Garibaldi. More than one conflict has taken place in those parts, the exact results of which are scarcely yet known. The fortress of Belfort, in Upper Alsace, still holds out.

There is little news from the Prussian head-quarters before Paris, or from the interior of the besieged city. No change in its situation is reported, and no action of any moment.

Intelligence has been received from Captain Halpin, commander of the screw-steamer *Hibernia*, engaged in laying the telegraph cable between Singapore and Batavia, to the effect that the cable between these two points has been successfully laid, and is in admirable working condition.

Accompanying a contribution to the association composed of members of the Society of Friends who are striving to relieve the sufferings of the peasantry in France, Miss Nightingale writes as follows:—“I wish it was ten times as much; for in this most terrible of all earth's wars—in the countless horrors of this most horrible of mankind's histories—I believe the sufferings of the starving, stripped, and burnt-out peasantry are the greatest horrors of all.”

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

BY BALLOON POST.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Monday, Nov. 7.—Now that the hope of an armistice is at an end, the less sanguine among the Parisians are looking matters fairly in the face and asking each other whether it is possible to break through the living wall which encompasses them; and, if not, ought a city of two million souls eventually to yield itself up to all the horrors of famine simply to save the national honour from a last humiliation. The *Journal des Débats*, the gravest of the Paris papers, only interpreted this feeling when publishing this morning a letter in which the writer boldly reviews the present aspect of affairs. He tells the Parisians that the time for illusions has passed, and that they must now look reality in the face; and, in pursuance of this advice, he proceeds to prove to them that, however capable the city may be to resist the enemy, it cannot contend against famine, which is sure, sooner or later, to compel its surrender. He concludes by advising his countrymen to make a painful but temporary sacrifice, and, when they have regained their freedom of action, to set to work with energy and patriotism to recover their lost dignity.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.—To-day the first detachment of British subjects, shut up in Paris since the commencement of the siege, accompanied by the Chief Secretary of the Embassy and the Vice-Consul, quitted Paris by the Porte de Charenton at the early hour of seven a.m., Count Bismarck having granted permission for them to pass through the Prussian lines. Out of about seventy persons who left, rather more than half had provided themselves with vehicles of their own, the remainder proceeding in cabs and omnibuses as far as Le Petit Crétel, a small village a couple of miles or so outside the walls, where they had to descend and make their way through the French advanced posts at Crétel to the Prussian lines on foot. About fifty Swiss and Austrian subjects made their adieux to the once fascinating capital of pleasure at the same time; and, as the party were accompanied, some portion of the way, by many of their friends, including the Military Attaché of the British Embassy and the officers of the British Charitable Fund, who had furnished some twenty or thirty of their fellow-countrymen with the means of leaving Paris, together with several vehicles belonging to different ambulances, there was, altogether, a somewhat imposing cavalcade. The trumpeter and the bearer of the indispensable white flag, with a couple of staff officers, preceded the party to the Prussian advanced posts by some few minutes, to hold the necessary parley; and when the main body were allowed to come up, they found themselves in face of a couple of Prussian common soldiers, one of whom had a white flag in hand. Eventually several Prussian officers made their appearance, and rendered themselves very agreeable, alike to those among the refugees who entered into conversation with them and to the French officers by whom the party were accompanied; while one of their number inspected all the passports and filled in the requisite "safe-conducts"—formalities which consumed almost a couple of hours. Leave-takings now ensued, and one section of the assemblage went hopefully forward into promised lands, overflowing with milk and honey, while the other retraced their steps to the beleaguered city, to famish on their ounce and a half of meat a day.

The *Journal Officiel* of to-day reproduced M. Jules Favre's circular to the French diplomatic agents abroad, explaining the nature of the negotiations between M. Thiers and Count Bismarck in respect of an armistice. In this document the Minister for Foreign Affairs maintains that the war is being continued solely to satisfy the ambition of the men at the head of affairs in Prussia. He points out that, although the enemy's forces had been besieging Paris for fifty days, its inhabitants show no signs of weakness; and that, in spite of some seditious attempts, a vote by an overwhelming majority of the population has consecrated the powers of the Government of National Defence. After explaining that the re-victualling of the capital was a necessary consequence of any suspension of hostilities, M. Jules Favre proceeds to say:—"By refusing our demand to be allowed to re-victual Paris, Prussia rejected the armistice. It is not only the French army, but the French nation, that she seeks to annihilate, when she proposes to reduce Paris by the horrors of famine." He concludes by stating that the Government of National Defence, while always ready to agree to an honourable peace, will at the same time, in default of this, do its utmost to defend the interests, homes, and honour of the country.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.—To-day there is literally nothing to chronicle beyond the military operations, and these even are of no kind of importance. The advanced forts fired on the Prussian works, and did them, it is believed, considerable damage. The official bulletin commemorates the acts of Sergeant Hoff, of the 107th Regiment of Infantry, who to-day succeeded, we are told, in killing a Prussian sentinel, together with one of his comrades who came to his assistance, making, it is said, the thirtieth Prussian he has killed with his own hand since the commencement of the war, and for which he has had the cross of the Legion of Honour conferred on him. If the defenders of Paris were only composed of Sergeant Hoff, there would be some hope of our driving back the investing army and saving the city, which all the rest of France seems unable to save.

The disappointment at the result of the negotiations for an armistice is gradually beginning to manifest itself, and the Parisians, as a rule, are evidently far less bellicose than they were a fortnight ago. In the *Soir* of this evening there appeared a remarkable article by M. Edmond About, in which he declared that it was impossible for Paris to hold out any longer; and that, for his own part, he felt grateful to Count Bismarck for not agreeing to an armistice, and thereby affording the Parisians an opportunity of further prolonging their useless resistance.

Thursday, Nov. 10.—The military bulletin of to-day mentions that the Prussians had unmasked a battery which they had constructed in the cemetery of Choisy-le-Roi, and that the French had fired from the Moulin Saquet upon these newly-disclosed works of the enemy. It announced, moreover, that last night the Prussians had deployed some sharpshooters who had proceeded to attack the French advanced posts between Villejuif and L'Hay, but who had been forced to retreat by a shell from the battery and a discharge of mitrailleuse.

The *Journal de Paris* of to-day asserted, without giving its authority, that the French had recovered possession of Orleans. It admitted that it was unable to furnish any details of the circumstances which had led to this event—whether it had resulted from a battle in which the French arms had been victorious, or had arisen from the city being evacuated by the Prussians; still, it had every reason to believe in the truth of the information it made public.

Friday, Nov. 11.—There is no news again to-day, and for

lack of other subjects to write about, the Paris newspapers occupy themselves with "the situation." The *Figaro*, in an article entitled "Are We Lost?" gives vent to the most plain-spoken feelings of despondency. It recognises the impossibility of Paris working out its own deliverance. It can, it conceives, successfully resist any attacks on the part of the Prussians, but it cannot compel the investing army to raise the siege. "Let the Government," it says, "be explicit upon two points. For how long are we victualled? Is an army of succour really expected, and within what time? If the answer to these questions is satisfactory, we can struggle on, and will struggle with courage and perseverance. On the opposite supposition, why should Paris be sacrificed for the rest of France, watching it die with folded arms?"

M. Louis Blanc has expressed his views of the present condition of affairs in *Le Temps*. He approves the rejection of the armistice on the ground that, had a Constituent Assembly been elected as was proposed, it might have declared itself adverse to the republican form of government, which is, he maintains, the only one that exists by right Divine. In his opinion, Paris is strong enough to conquer by itself; but even if it is not, according to his views, it had better perish than cease to be the head and brain of France. One Quixotic proposition propounded by him is to leave any terms of peace to a tribunal of arbitration composed of two republics—those of Switzerland and the United States—and of two monarchies, the selection of which might be left to Count Bismarck.

M. Ernest Réan, in the *Journal des Débats*, states his belief that a truce of eight days would be sufficient for the election of a National Assembly to decide upon the destinies of the nation. He offers various suggestions as to how this Assembly might be elected, and his plan is approved, with certain modifications, by the whole of the more moderate portion of the Paris press, though, of course, the *Combat*, and the other organs of the extreme party, still persistently protest against overtures for peace until every Prussian shall have been driven, not only from before Paris, but from the soil of France. It is evident, however, from the expressions of opinion referred to above that the tide is gradually turning in favour of peace, or at any rate of an armistice of some kind. Little by little the different political organs are beginning to express their doubts of any material assistance being forthcoming from the provinces, and this conviction is not surprising to anyone who knows Paris intimately; for the Parisian has always done his utmost to assert his superiority over his provincial brethren of all classes, and he is now impressed with a notion that perhaps the provinces, believing Paris to be omnipotent, will be content to leave it to its own resources.

Some extensive works of defence have just been completed in the valley which extends from the Marne to the Fort of Nogent, and this part of the outer zone may now be regarded as wellnigh impregnable. The Prussians, with the view of destroying a bridge which the French had thrown from the right bank of the Marne to the fortifications on the Ile de Beaudé, had dammed the course of the river; but when the sluices were opened the result was scarcely what had been anticipated, the bridge having sustained but little damage, and having been easily strengthened, so as to withstand any future attempts of a similar kind. A sudden outrush of water the other night, however, swept away many of the Prussian pontoons stored on the banks of the Marne; and the excessive height of the river, which, it appears, is increasing daily, is becoming a source of great inconvenience to the authors of this novel *ruse de guerre*.

Saturday, Nov. 12.—Not a particle of news of any kind has reached Paris from the exterior during the entire week, except the mere rumour of the reoccupation of Orleans by the French, published, as already mentioned, by the *Journal de Paris* a day or two since. Not a single despatch has reached the Government from the delegation at Tours, the consequence of which is that currency has been given to the wildest rumours. One day it is reported that Gambetta has been arrested at Marseilles and condemned to death, and next day it is asserted that the Préfet of Lyons has been guillotined. Again it is announced that the election of a Constituent Assembly is being organised in the provinces, and that it will shortly commence to hold its sittings in some town on the opposite side of the Loire. It is firmly believed, too—possibly because the wish is father to the thought—that negotiations of some kind or another are going on between Prussia and the neutral Powers in respect of an armistice, the hope of which is again beginning to revive.

The formation of the Garde Nationale into war companies is progressing rapidly, and the fabrication of powerful field artillery, for which General Trochu is understood to be waiting to develop his famous plan for ridding Paris, if not the entire of France, of the Pussians is announced to be advancing satisfactorily, if somewhat more slowly than was anticipated.

The theatres are reopening one after the other, the performances, however, are usually confined to either musical or literary matinées; the Ambigu being at present the only theatre which is playing a *pièce de circonstance*, and which is entitled "Les Paysans Lorrain."

The food question becomes every day of greater importance, as it must now soon be brought home to the appetites if not the hearts of all. The number of oxen and sheep remaining within the walls is no longer officially published, but it is commonly believed the stock will be exhausted by the end of the month. The animals of the Jardin d'Acclimatation having been all eaten by this time, recourse is now being had to the more palatable among the wild animals of the Jardin des Plantes. These are luxuries, however, to which only those with long purses can afford to treat themselves, now that such a commonplace thing as ass flesh has risen to 5f. the pound. Black puddings made of bullocks' blood are becoming largely sought for, now that not only butter, cheese, bacon, and ham, but sardines and all kinds of potted meats—except those composed of horseflesh—have disappeared. Vegetables continue plentiful, though dear; such fruit as we have fetched most exorbitant prices. Jam and honey, of both which there is a profusion, have not become dearer as yet, and, as Paris is stocked with a supply sufficient for a twelvemonth, people with sweet teeth need not confine themselves to dry bread even when the last horses are exhausted, and the canine and feline pet of Paris have been dished up in ragouts.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Tuesday next, at the Royal School of Mines, Captain Sherard Osborn will read a paper "On the Geography of the Seabed."

Professor Tennant, of King's College, delivered an interesting lecture on "South African Diamonds," on Wednesday night, to a crowded audience, in the hall of the Society of Arts. The lecturer exhibited varieties of the diamond brought from India, Brazil, Australia, and South Africa, as well as many specimens and crystals found in the diamond-fields of the Cape. Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., was chairman.

SCENE FROM "LIVING AT EASE."

Mr. Arthur Sketchley's pleasant drama, entitled "Living at Ease," is pursuing a course of popularity at the Strand, and nightly affording gratification to the author's admirers. Mr. Sketchley's humour is so well appreciated by a large public that the result could scarcely have been otherwise. We have in the illustration given in our Supplement the consequences of self-indulgence. That placid state of mind cultivated by "the good easy man" changes in the end to a riotous conflict, in which all the evils which he has suffered to ripen come to a head, and cause universal perplexity and confusion. Our artist has shown all parties, at the climax of dissatisfaction, suspicion, accusation, rejoinder, and explanation; with this scene the interest of the play culminates, and the applause of the audience is at the highest. It does great credit to the dramatic skill of the author.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES

IN DECEMBER.

The Sun will be totally eclipsed on the morning of the 22nd. At Greenwich the eclipse will be partially visible. It will begin at 11h. 7m. a.m.; the greatest phase will be attained at 12h. 25m. p.m.; and the phenomenon will terminate at 1h. 42m. p.m. The magnitude of the eclipse (Sun's diameter = 1) will equal 0.814. The first contact will occur at 93 deg. distance from the north pole of the Sun, measured towards the west. The last contact will take place at 106 deg. distance from the north pole, measured towards the east.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 8th, Uranus on the 11th, Mars on the 15th, Saturn and Venus on the 22nd, and with Mercury on the 23rd. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 21st and most distant from it on the 5th. The following occultations will occur during December:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance, Mean Time.	Reappearance, Mean Time.
Dec. 4.	B.A.C. 8.30	6	14 48	15 30
" 7.	7 Tauri	5 1/2	15 30	16 30
" 8.	ξ Tauri	3 1/2	3 48	4 27
" 11.	η Cancer	6	11 4	12 12
" 11.	39 Cancer	6	15 48	16 43
" 11.	40 Cancer	6	15 58	15 42
" 28.	30 Piscium	5	6 35	7 49
" 28.	33 Piscium	5	8 46	9 48

Mercury may be observed as an evening star at the end of the month. On the 22nd he sets at 4.55 p.m., and on the 31st at 5.32 p.m., or 1h. 34m. after the Sun. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the evening of the 23rd.

Venus cannot be seen, owing to her proximity to the Sun. On the evening of the 8th she will be in superior conjunction with the solar orb, and will be very near Saturn on the 19th. She will be situated about 1 deg. south of the Moon on the 22nd.

Mars will be visible throughout the greater part of the night all the month. He rises on the 2nd at 11.56 p.m., on the 17th at 11.36 p.m., and on the 31st at 11.7 p.m. On the 15th he will be in conjunction with the Moon. The planet is now approaching the Earth; his apparent diameter on the 25th will be 8.9s.

Jupiter continues to be the most brilliant object in the eastern sky in the evening hours. On the afternoon of the 8th he will be situated 1 deg. 7 min. north of the Moon, and will be very near our satellite on the evening of the same day. Many transits, occultations, and eclipses of the four satellites may be observed during December. It is particularly interesting to witness the transits of the satellites and their shadows across the disc of the planet. These phenomena will occur on the evenings of the 17th, 19th, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 31st.

Saturn will be in conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 22nd, and is therefore unfavourably situated for observation. He will be near Venus on the 19th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the 22nd.

Uranus and Neptune are both in a good position for examination. It is only, however, with the most powerful telescopes that these objects can be satisfactorily seen.

Miss Burdett Coutts has presented some fine plants for the use of the inmates of St. Pancras Workhouse.

Guildford fair was held on Tuesday. There was a large exhibition of horned cattle for sale, a good show of sheep, and the horse show was moderate.

The Captain Relief Fund now amounts to about £40,500. A sum of £22,000 is still required to make provision for the widows and orphans of those who perished in that vessel.

The revenue returns for the week ended Saturday last show that there had been received £38,367,850, against £42,762,904 at the corresponding period last year. The payments amounted to £42,445,086, against £43,935,843 at the corresponding period last year. The balances amount to £2,638,603, against £1,326,512 at the same period last year.

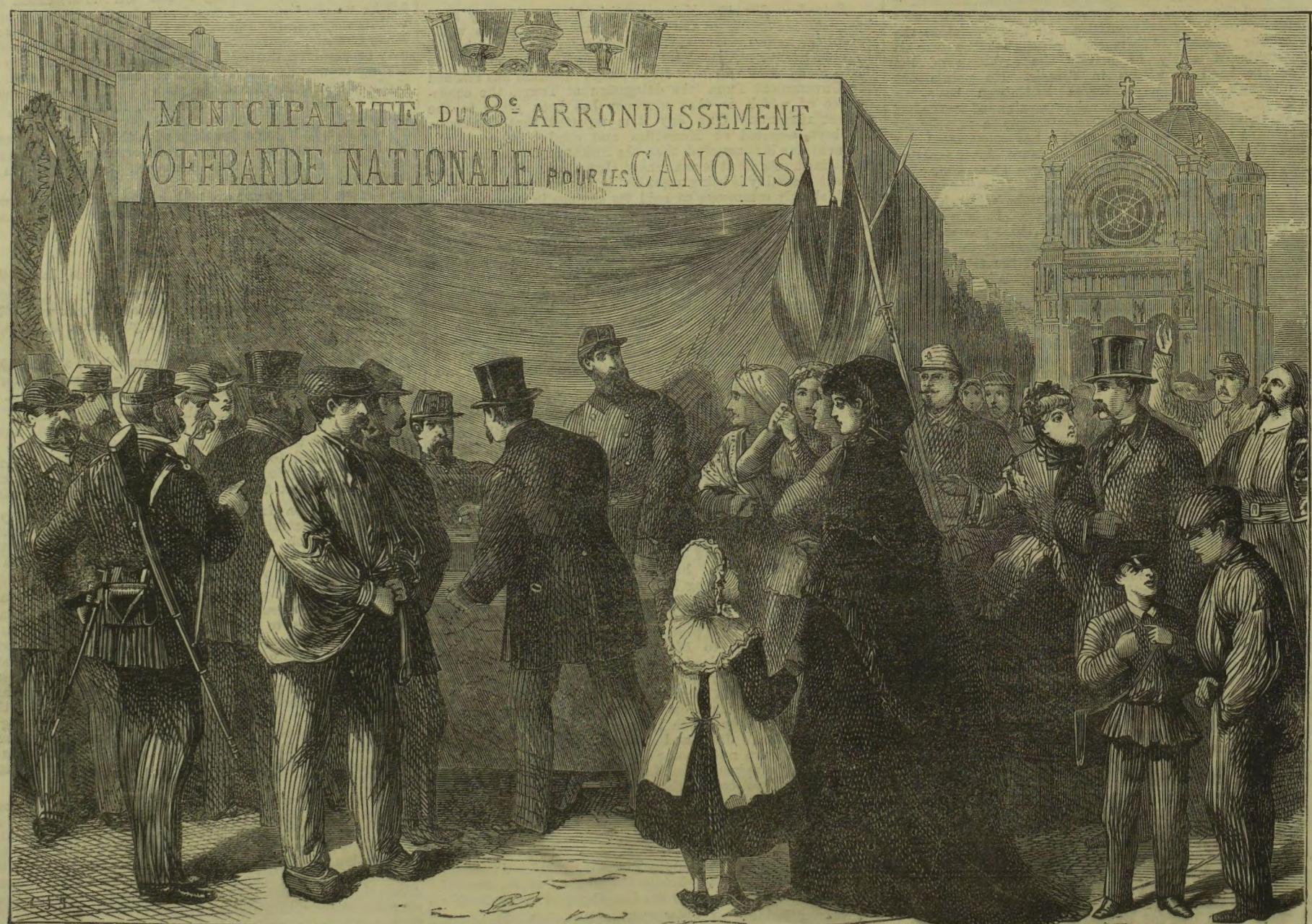
A novel idea in connection with postage-stamp or "signature" portraits has recently been put into practical form by Mr. Cobb, of St. John's-wood. The novelty consists in supplying sitters with negatives of themselves and the means of producing copies from them at will.

The unarmoured vessels now in the first class of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, rigged, armed, stored for six months, and in readiness to proceed to sea on twenty-four hours' notice, with the exception of having to receive their crews on board and a certain portion of their provisions, consist of four frigates, three corvettes, one gun-vessel, and two gun-boats, their aggregate tonnage being 16,962, the nominal horse-power of their engines 3910, and the number of their guns eighty-one. All the vessels carry armour-piercing guns of 6 1/2 tons, each being mounted with a greater number of 64-pounder rifled Palliser shell guns. The two gun-boats are of the Staunch class, and each carries a 12-ton 9-inch muzzle-loading rifle.

The nomination of candidates for Newport took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Charles Cavendish Clifford, Liberal, and Mr. Martyn Kennard, Conservative, were proposed. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Clifford. The election took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Clifford was returned by a considerable majority. The hon. gentleman is the third son of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, and was born in 1821. He was educated at the Charterhouse School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. He was elected a Fellow of All Souls' in the following year, and obtained the distinction of B.C.L. in 1846. Mr. Clifford was called to the Bar in 1847, and for some years was private secretary to Lord Palmerston. He has translated the "Frogs" of Aristophanes, and the "Prometheus Vinctus" of Eschylus. He represented the Isle of Wight from 1857 to 1865.



PARIS NEWSPAPERS FROM A CAPTURED BALLOON AT VERSAILLES.



INSIDE PARIS: RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BUYING CANNON, PLACE DU BOULEVARD MALESHERBES (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).



FRENCH REFUGEES FROM LYONS AND DIJON CLAIMING THEIR BAGGAGE AT THE GENEVA RAILWAY STATION.

BIRTHS.

At Lanesborough Lodge, the Countess of Lanesborough, prematurely, of a son, which survived its birth half an hour.
On the 17th inst., at 5, Grosvenor-gardens, Lady Leconfield, of a daughter. The Countess of Munster, of a son.
At Worth, Lady Anne Isabella Blunt, of a son.
On the 17th ult., at Folkestone, the wife of John Lilley, Esq., of Roxborough Park, Harrow, of a son.
On Sept. 3, at Paroeng Djaya, Cheribon, Java, Mrs. John Johnston, née Van Vollenhoven, of a daughter, stillborn.
On the 26th inst., at 11, Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, W., the wife of W. Henry Barneby, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 10th ult., at Stanhope House, Claremont, near Capetown, the wife of Captain H. W. Blair, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Church of the Spanish Embassy, Lord Albert Pelham Clinton, son of the late Duke of Newcastle, to Frances Evelyn, widow of Captain Edward Stothert, 6th Rifles.

On the 19th inst., at the parish church, Reigate, by the Rev. Thos. W. Wrench, Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, John, eldest son of the late John Hill, Esq., of Highbury-place, to Florence Jameson, third daughter of Alfred James Waterlow, Esq., of Park-crescent, Regent's Park; and Gread Doods, Reigate.

DEATHS.

Edward, Viscount Fitz-Clarence, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Munster, aged 14.
On the 23rd inst., at Finchley, of angina pectoris, William Andrew Rew, D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, of the Inner Temple and Northern Circuit, aged 66.
On the 17th ult., at Folkestone, Elizabeth, the gentle and ever-beloved wife of John Lilley, Esq., of Roxborough Park, Harrow, aged 36 years. She was pure in heart. "Her children arise up, and call her blessed."
On the 18th inst., at Springfield, Rake-lane, Liverpool, Elizabeth, the wife of Daniel Leather, Esq., in her 44th year.
On the 16th inst., at Alexander-street, Westbourne Park, Francis Dennis Massy Dawson, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, aged 67.
On the 19th inst., at Lingdale, Claughton, Cheshire, John Fenton, second son of William Moseley Mellor and Jane Mellor, aged 1 year and 5 months.
On the 21st inst., at Gensing Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Eliza, daughter of the late Robert Dynley, Esq., of Bramhope, in the county of York.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3.

SUNDAY, Nov. 27.—Advent Sunday. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Very Rev. Dr. H. Mansel, Dean of St. Paul's. Chappels Royal, St. James's, the Rev. Prebendary J. C. Kemp, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly;—Whitehall, morning, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., Rector of Hyde;—afternoon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Subdean of the Chappels Royal;—Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A.; 7.00 p.m., the Rev. Erskine Knollys, M.A., St. James's, Westminster.

MONDAY, 28.—Surrender of Kars to the Russians after a gallant defence by Generals Fenwick Williams and Kmetty, 1855. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemical Action); Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.; National Association for Social Science, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Hart on War Medical Organisation); Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy); Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Parf on Artists' Colours).

TUESDAY, 29.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Moon's first quarter, 10.33 p.m. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Geographical Society (at the Royal School of Mines), 8.30 p.m. Day of election of London School Board, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew, apostle and martyr. Battle of Narva (victory of Charles XII. of Sweden over the Czar Peter), 1700. Meetings: Royal Society (anniversary first kept in 1663), 4 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. M. Alloway on Peat); Royal School of Mines Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on Chemistry). Photographic Society's Exhibition closes.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.—H.R.H. Alexandra, Princess of Wales, born, 1844. Meetings: Linnean Society, 8 p.m.; Chemical Society, 8 p.m.; Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Morris on Precious Metals and Stones).

FRIDAY, 2.—Accession of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 1849; Louis Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor as Napoleon III., 1852. Meetings: Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.; Geological Association, 8 p.m.; Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 3.—Nicholas Breakspeare, an Englishman, elected Pope as Adrian IV., 1154; Battle of Hohenlinden (the Austrians defeated by Moreau), 1800. Meetings: Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society promenade, 2 p.m.; Artists and Amateurs (anniversary), 7 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h 4 43	A h 5 5	M h 5 31	A h 5 58	M h 6 25	A h 6 53	M h 7 23

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.		Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.		
16	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	SW. WSW.	.000
17	29.348	36.9	34.3	31.1	4.10	2.0	SW. WSW.	.000
18	29.609	32.5	31.7	2.97	2	2.76	SW. WSW.	.000
19	29.281	34.8	32.5	9.2	4	27.0	SW. WSW.	.000
20	..	37.6	31.2	1.00	7	23.6	SSE. S.	.172
21	29.342	43.9	40.3	34.3	WNW. SW. S.	.120
22	29.158	46.4	43.5	9.0	8	38.5	S. SW. SW.	.088
							SSE. WSW. SW.	.520
								.633

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	Temperature of Air	Evaporation	Direction of Wind
29.348	36.9	29.482	SW. WSW.
29.609	32.5	30.9	SW. WSW.
29.281	34.8	34.0	SW. WSW.

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 3.—GRAND LOAN EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, No. 53, Pall-mall, in AID of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Ventnor. Open daily from Ten till Six, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours having kindly granted the gratuitous use of their Gallery till Dec. 3, postponing the opening of their own Winter Exhibition till Dec. 19. Admission 1s. "No such display of the drawings of dead and living masters of water colour has been seen in London since 1862."—Times, Nov. 5.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS will OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, on MONDAY, NOV. 25. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES in OIL, DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—The FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, Daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun"—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till Dusk.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE MESSIAH.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, at Eight o'Clock. Soloists, Mdce. Titians, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foll. Trumpet Solo, Mr. Thomas Harper; Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir; the Band of the Royal Foll. Organist, Mr. John C. Ward; Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Sofas, Stalls, 5s. 6d.; Area, Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Boxes, 2s.; Back Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Galleries, 2s. Tickets of Moses, Mitchell, Bullock, and Oliver, Olivier, Chapel; Lamborn, Cock and Co., Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 40, Cheapside; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

MARTIN F. TUPPER'S READINGS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 8 and 15, Mr. MARTIN F. TUPPER will READ Selections from his own Works and those of others, on the above evenings, in St. James's Hall. Sofas, Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Moses, Mitchell, Bullock, and Oliver, Olivier, Chapel; Lamborn, Cock and Co., Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 40, Cheapside; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE WINTER GARDEN. Great Show of Chrysanthemums, Original War Sketches, War Court, Great War Map, &c. Tuesday—Shilling Opera, "Lily of Killarney," under Mr. G. Perren's direction. Thursday—Balfe's "Rose of Castille." Wednesday and Saturday—Senors Gonza and Romah, the Marvelous Mexican Alpiles. Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday—Concert and Promenade, and Presentation of Prizes by the Lady Mayors to the London Rifle Brigade. Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Fautuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 7.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The Seventy-second Annual Show of Fat Stock, Sheep, Pigs, Roots, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, on DEC. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London. Admission, DEC. 5, after Two p.m., 5s.; other days, 1s.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW, 1870.—The Twenty-Second Great Annual Exhibition of Fat Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Domestic Poultry, Corn, Roots, and Implements will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on SATURDAY (10th), Monday (11th), Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday (12th), Nov. 26, 27, 28, and 29, and Dec. 1, when Prizes to the amount of £2100 will be awarded.

For Special Trains see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor Pepper's New Entertainment, ON THE WAR, AND THE DESTRUCTIVE IMPLEMENTS USED THEREAT, Daily, at a Quarter to Three and a Quarter to Eight, with Elaborate Pictorial Illustrations, which have been supplied by the War Correspondent of the *Telegraph* and other friends. The accomplished Preger Family (six in number), and Mr. Suchet Champion will sing the German, French, and English Patriotic Songs. The explanation of the Ghost as usual.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chaterton. A Morning Performance on Wednesday, Dec. 14.—MONDAY, NOV. 28, and During the Week, at Seven PHOBUS FIX, in which all the members of the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which, at 7.45, a New Historical Romantic Drama entitled AMY ROBART, written by Andrew Halliday. New and Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The characters represented by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. Morton Tavares, J. B. Howard, Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, F. Charles, Clifford, J. Neville, F. Stainforth, H. Naylor, and F. Vokes; Miss Neilson, Miss Fanny Addison, F. Stainforth, J. Vokes, Kemp, J. Morton, and R. Vokes. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES, written by M. Beecher. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six; performances commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, at Seven, THE WOLF AND THE LAMB; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Rogers, and Braithwaite; Messrs. Chippendale, Robertson, C. Hill, F. Wright, and F. Gwynne; after which, UNCLE'S WILL; concluding with AN ALARMING SACRIFICE. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING will be presented the great play FERNANDE, revised by Sutherland Edwards, Esq. Characters by Messrs. Farren, Lesson, Lyn Rayne, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Larkin, Miss Fannie Brough, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mrs. John Wood. To commence at Seven with TO OBLIGE BENSON, by Tom Taylor, Esq. FERNANDE at 7.45. To conclude with a New Farce, CHRISTMAS EVE, by C. S. Cheltnam, Esq. Box Office Eleven to Four. No fees.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE. Every Evening at Seven, THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD—Mr. S. Emery and a West-End Company. New Scenery and Effects. The Alhambra Ballet of ESTELLA—Mlle. Pittier and the whole of the Corps de Ballet of One Hundred Artistes. Alhambra Scenery.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn. "One of the best troupes I have ever seen is now performing at the Amphitheatre in Holborn. Mr. Chapman, most energetic of managers, has outdone all former efforts. He actually brings over the celebrated Price, the clown from the Cirque Imperial in Paris—that quaint, dry, and intensely humorous actor, who is well known to all who know anything about Paris. Price is a clown in a hundred. Then we have the Brothers Lavater Lee, who combine clowning and fiddling. They are marvellous fiddlers. They fiddle standing, and fiddle jumping, and fiddle rolling over, and fiddle on one another's backs, and on one another's heads. And, oh! there is such a dear little creature—Mlle. Chiarini—who does such wonders on horseback that I shall not be believed if I attempt to describe her antics. Mr. Alfred Bradley, the 'Jockey Anglais,' is well known. He wears tighter breeches than ever, and certainly never rode better in his life than on the night I had such a jolly evening at the Holborn. It would be idle to attempt to describe all the attractions. Performing elephants, and tumblers,

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, during her last few days' sojourn in the Highlands, drove out in a sledge. On Thursday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Glassalt Shiel, the road to which had been previously cleared of snow to allow of the progress of the Royal carriages. The employees and many of the tenantry upon the Royal estate, under the direction of Dr. Robertson, with the aid of a snow-plough, cut a road from Balmoral, by the Lochnagar Distillery, to the Glassalt Shiel. Her Majesty passed the night at the Royal Cottage and returned on the following day to Balmoral Castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Lochnagar school. In the evening a dance took place in the servants' hall, in commemoration of the birthday of the Crown Princess of Prussia. The Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present a part of the time during the festivities.

The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson of Pitfour and the Rev. Dr. Taylor have dined with her Majesty.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday morning. Her Majesty left Balmoral Castle at one o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, and posted to Ballater. Princess Louise was conveyed upon a couch from the carriage to the railway saloon. Dr. Marshall, of Braemar, who has been in attendance upon her Royal Highness during her indisposition, accompanied the Princess to Windsor. The Queen travelled from Ballater, in a state saloon, by a special train provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company. At Aberdeen a concourse of 2000 persons assembled, among whom were the Lord Provost and the chief civic authorities, Sir Thomas Gladstone, and the chairman and various directors of the Deeside Railway. The Royal travellers were greeted upon their arrival with enthusiastic cheers, which her Majesty acknowledged by bowing from the window; but, the cheers being continued, the blinds of Princess Louise's saloon were drawn up, and her Royal Highness's couch was conveyed to the window, whence the Princess acknowledged the kindly demonstrations of affection towards her by repeatedly bowing. The journey was afterwards continued to Perth, where the Queen and the Royal family dined in the committee-room of the station, which had been specially fitted up for the accommodation of the Royal travellers. The Lord Provost and various civic dignitaries were in attendance at the station. At Beattock the train stopped ten minutes while the saloons were being arranged for the night. Carlisle was reached at midnight. The public were not admitted to the station. Tea was served to the Royal family, and Prince Leopold alighted and partook of refreshment. The journey south was then continued, with but slight intermission, to Windsor. A pilot-engine preceded the Royal train by a quarter of an hour, and every arrangement was made that might contribute to the comfort and safety of the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., officiated. On Monday the Prince left Sandringham on a visit to Lord Walsingham, at Merton Hall, near Thetford. His Royal Highness travelled by ordinary train from Wolferton to King's Lynn, whence the Prince proceeded by special train to Swaffham, and thence drove to Merton Hall. The Prince has enjoyed good sport during the week shooting over Lord Walsingham's extensive preserves. The Princess, with her youthful family, remained at Sandringham House during the absence of the Prince. Her Royal Highness takes daily walking and driving exercise.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) attained her thirtieth year on Monday. The auspicious occasion was celebrated by the Queen at Balmoral by a dance given to the Royal household. At Windsor the day was observed with all due honours. The bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung, and Royal salutes were fired from the Long Walk, Virginia Water, and Fort Belvedere. The Crown Princess, with her family, has returned to Berlin from Homburg. Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, with her younger children, accompanied the Crown Princess.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Count and Countess Gleichen arrived at Frogmore House, on Saturday last, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Subsequently Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Count Gleichen went shooting at Swinley. On Monday Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Count and Countess Gleichen left Frogmore House. Prince and Princess Christian proceeded on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Lilleshall, Salop.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

At the marriage of Princess Louise there will be eight bridesmaids, seven of whom have been chosen. The ladies upon whom this distinguished honour has been conferred are Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland; Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde; Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare; and Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

Prince Arthur hunted last week with Mr. Offin's hounds, in Essex. On Saturday last his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorn, went to the St. James's Theatre.

The Duke of Cambridge has passed the week on a visit to Lord Aveland, at Bulby House, Bourne.

Prince and Princess Teck returned to Kensington Palace on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough, at Scarborough. The Prince and Princess dined with Viscountess Combermere on Tuesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, with their family, left town on Tuesday for Ostend, en route for Venice, where his Grace will pass some time, in consequence of the delicate state of his health.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have arrived at their residence at Campden-hill, Kensington, from Alnwick Castle, where they have been staying with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland left Stafford House, on Saturday last, for Lilleshall, Shropshire.

The Duke of Roxburghe has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Yorkshire.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, Francis Edwin, to be Curate of Witchens Canonorum with Stanton St. Gabriel.
Allen, Udny J. T.; Vicar of Dalton-le-Dale, Durham.
Baynham, A.; Surrogate for the diocese of Salisbury.
Berwick, T. J.; to be Curate (sole charge) of Kingston, Isle of Wight.
Bryan, W. B.; Vicar of Haigh, near Wigan, Lancashire.
Carey, Denis; Vicar of Twycroft, Leicestershire.
Carey, J. G. Le M.; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Carter, Thomas Thelluson; Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.
Colquhoun, J. E. C.; Vicar of Southwold, Suffolk.
Dyson, W. H.; Curate of St. Paul's, Maidstone; Vicar of Sittingbourne.
Egerton, C. C.; Rector of Weston Longville, Norfolk.
Fellows, Spencer; Rector of Pulham St. Mary Magdalene, Norfolk.
Freeman, E. P. W.; Incumbent of South Baddesley, Hampshire.
Grafton, Augustus William; Perpetual Curate of Henton.
Hannah, Dr.; Vicar of Brighton.
Hastings, Samuel; Rector of Halton, Lancashire.
Hawker, Isaac; Incumbent of Charles Chapel, Plymouth.
Hawkins, C. F.; Curate of East Brent.
Henderson, Samuel Rodon; Curate of Nunney.
Hobart, Hon. W. A.; Vicar of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.
Hockey, George Stephen; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist's, Hurstpierpoint.
Hughes, J.; Rector of Bryngwyn, Radnorshire.
Jameson, John Awry; Curate of St. Stephen's, Walcot.
Jones, Peter; Vicar of Llanddona, Anglesey.
Langhorne, W. H.; to the Mission District of St. Luke's, Homerton.
Leigh, J. G.; Vicar of Maghull, Lancashire.
Leonard, William Slatter; Curate of Marshwood, Dorset.
Little, George S. L.; Perpetual Curate of Kenley, Salop.
Lowe, C.; Curate of Worsley; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Kearsley.
Lumley, George Savile; Vicar of Kenley, near Shrewsbury.
Patey, Macnamara; Vicar of Hamworthy, Dorset.
Pitchford, J. C. Watkins, Curate of St. James's, Bath.
Richardson, Thomas; Vicar of St. Benet's, Stepney.
Ridgway, James; Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.
Roberts, Creswell; Curate of Marston Magna.
Robinson, C. E. H.; Vicar of Milton-next-Gravesend, and Honorary Canon of Rochester.
Rudd, Richard; Vicar of Elberston with Allerton, near Pickering.
Sayce, Henry Samuel; Curate of Claverton.
Smart, T. G.; Incumbent of St. John's, Lytham, Lancashire.
Walrond, Francis F.; Vicar of Throwley, Kent.
Watson, John Bodden; Curate of Tickenham.
Watson, William; Vicar of Yarncombe, Barnstaple.
Weston, George Kirk; Vicar of Ogbourne St. Andrew.
Wood, William; Vicar of Cropredy, near Banbury.

Miss Kilvert, of Worcester, has given £300 to the fund for the cathedral clock and bells.

The nave of Chester Cathedral, which has been restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott, will be opened for service to-morrow.

Lord Penrhyn has given £1000 more (a third donation) towards the restoration of the choir of Bangor Cathedral.

The restoration of the old parish church of St. Asaph is about to be undertaken, and Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, has offered to be at the cost of re-seating it.

It is proposed to erect a memorial window to the poet Moore in Bromham church, under the shadow of whose walls his remains, with those of his wife, rest.

An anonymous donation of the final £1000 is promised towards the £12,000 required to complete the nave of Bristol Cathedral, minus the western tower.

The Church of St. Alban, Tattenhall, near Chester, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of the diocese, after a thorough restoration, on which nearly £3500 has been expended.

The Bishop of London will receive his clergy at London House on Monday next, and on every succeeding Monday till further notice. Gentlemen desiring to see the Bishop on those days are requested to communicate in the course of the previous week with his Lordship's chaplain, the Rev. F. H. Fisher.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted to the Rev. S. Charlesworth, Rector of St. Anne's, Limehouse, the ship Dreadnought, lately a hospital ship, to be used as a church-ship for the poor of the district and the sailors from the ships in the river. Funds are, however, needed.

The annual conference of the Yorkshire Church Association was held at Bradford on Tuesday. Papers were read and discussions took place on Ritualism and the reunion of Churches. In the evening a meeting was held, at which Lord Teignmouth presided, and speeches on questions of interest to the Church were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Robert Baxter, and others.

At the quarterly board of the Bishop of London's Fund, on Tuesday, it was reported that the total amount of the educational grants actually made was £10,150. There were, however, forty applications yet to be dealt with, their object being to supply twenty-five districts with additional accommodation for 6159 children. The Marquis of Westminster has announced his intention to give £1000 a year to the fund.

The Bishop of Winchester, who was the guest of the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon at Highclere Castle, Hants, last week, consecrated, on Saturday, the new parish church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, which Lord Carnarvon has erected at his sole cost on a site near Clere Lodge, rather more than a mile from the mansion, the architect being Mr. G. Gilbert Scott. The interior has an extremely beautiful appearance, the carving and every detail having been executed with the utmost skill. It is estimated that the amount which Lord Carnarvon has expended upon the work cannot be less than £6000. On Sunday the infant of the Earl and Countess was christened by the Bishop.

Bishop and clergy and laymen conferred together in the Gloucester Cathedral library last week, and resolved to form a church choral union for the diocese. There are several separate unions in the diocese, and the Bishop, in his pastoral letter this year, suggested that they should be amalgamated. Archdeacon Sir George Prevost, president of the Dursley Union, took up the suggestion; others joined him, and the result was the meeting held in Gloucester. The Bishop uttered his warm approval of the scheme, and general testimony was borne to the good effect of the unions already existing. It was resolved that the object of the union should be simply to promote church music and congregational singing throughout the diocese, without interfering with the services in any church, and the Bishop was chosen president, while Earl Bathurst and Sir M. Hicks Beach, M.P., are among the lay patrons. The purpose of promoting congregational singing was urged.

The usual monthly meetings of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels were resumed, on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Duddleston-heath, in the parish of Ellesmere, Salop; Fewcot, in the parish of Stoke Lyne, Oxon; Kenley, in the parish of Coulsden, near Caterham, Surrey; Middleton St. Lawrence, near Dorking; and Skelsmergh, in the parish of Kendal. Rebuilding the church at Downham, near Brentwood. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bere Ferris, South Devon; Bishop's Itchington, near Leamington; Corwen; Crowan, near Camborne, Cornwall; Greywell, in the parish of Odham, Hants; Llanishen, near Cardiff; Lugwardine, near

Hereford; Pattishall, near Towcester, Northants; Prittlewell, near Southend; Stretford, near Leominster; Swanscombe, near Dartford, Kent; Tolland, near Wivelscombe, Somerset; and Warminster, Christ Church, Wilts. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards building the church at Lynmouth, in the parish of Lynton, near Barnstaple, was increased. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches at Low Marple St. Martin's, Cheshire; Rowledge St. James, in the parish of Binstead, Hants; and Thurstonland St. Thomas, near Huddersfield. The special fund for building school-churches and mission-houses being quite exhausted, and numerous urgent cases being still unrelieved, it was resolved at this meeting that fresh exertions should be immediately made towards resuscitating the fund, and a special sub-committee was appointed, with a view to making its great importance known and soliciting further subscriptions.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation, on Thursday week, the names of the following, who have been nominated to the office of Examiner and Moderator by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and who were approved by Congregation on Thursday, Nov. 10, were submitted to the House:—*Public Examiners*: M. Pattison, Lincoln, and J. R. Magrath, Queen's, in the Final Classical School (Honours); J. E. T. Rogers, Magdalen Hall, in the Final Classical School (Pass); C. J. Faulkner, University, in the Final Mathematical School; J. A. Dale, Balliol, in the School of Natural Science. *Moderators*: W. Baker, St. John's, in Classical Moderations (Honours); G. Marshall, Christ Church, and J. R. Thursfield, Jesus, in Classical Moderations (Pass).

The Taylor Scholarship, for proficiency in modern languages, has been awarded to H. Sweet, Commoner of Balliol; and the Exhibition of £25, tenable for one year, to H. R. Graham, Commoner of Exeter. The scholarship is tenable for a year, £50 in value.

The Rev. Frederick Charles Plumptre, D.D., died on Monday, after four days' illness, at his residence, University College, of which he had held the Mastership thirty-four years.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation, on Thursday week, the following Graces passed the Senate:—That the report of the Council of the Senate, dated Oct. 31, 1870, with reference to the Grace of the Senate of May 31, 1866, imposing on each member of the University a payment of seventeen shillings in every year, be confirmed. That the report, dated June 1, 1870, of the Syndicate appointed March 3, 1870, "to consider in what manner the different parts of the Senate-House may be most conveniently assigned to members of the University and others on occasions of public ceremonial, and what means may be advantageously adopted for providing seats and for maintaining order," be confirmed. That the Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Cookson, Master of St. Peter's; Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's; Dr. Thompson, Master of Trinity; Dr. Kennedy, Regius Professor of Greek; Dr. Lightfoot, Hulsean Professor of Divinity; Dr. Westcott, Regius Professor of Divinity; Dr. Paget, the Public Orator, Professor Stokes, Professor Muaro, Professor Liveing; W. G. Clark, Trinity; W. M. Gunson, Christ's; I. Todhunter, St. John's; R. Burn and S. Taylor, Trinity; J. W. Cartmell, Christ's; E. S. Shuckburg, Emmanuel, be appointed a Syndicate to consider whether any, and if so what, alterations may be made with advantage in the system of University examinations to enable persons who are unacquainted with the Greek language to obtain degrees.

The Senate held a meeting, on Saturday, to discuss the propriety of establishing a professorship of experimental physics. The financial difficulty which had stood in the way of the scheme had been materially lessened by the munificent offer of the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, the recent alteration in the mode of rating University property, and the continuation of the capitation grant. The Master of Peterhouse considered that the Senate should at once proceed to the election; and the Master of St. John's, with the other members of the Senate, concurred. The Vice-Chancellor promised to report the result.

The Carus undergraduate prize has been adjudged to A. F. Kirpatrick, Trinity. The examiners consider H. Pope, Christ's, and E. F. Warstall, Trinity, to have acquitted themselves with credit.

Pembroke College is about to undergo extensive alterations. It is intended to enlarge the wing at the east end, so as to provide additional rooms for the students, and to build a new lodge for the Master. Mr. Waterhouse is the architect.

The committee of management of the Cambridge Lectures for Women have announced that an exhibition of £10 per annum, tenable for two years, will be given to one of the senior candidates (girls) in the Cambridge Local Examinations, December, 1870, according to the report of the examiners. The exhibition will be awarded in February, 1871. Attendance at two courses of lectures in every term will be required as a condition of receiving the exhibition in each year. The exhibition is given by Mr. J. S. Mill and Miss Taylor. Candidates must notify their readiness to accept this exhibition to the local secretary for the centre at which they are examined before the end of the examination. Further particulars may be obtained from the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catharine's College. The committee also gives exhibitions of £20 and £10 to successful candidates in the women's examination in July.

The medical students of the Queen's University in Ireland attending the Belfast General Hospital, in connection with the Queen's College there, last Saturday, presented a farewell address to Dr. William MacCormack, Professor of Surgery and president of the Ulster Medical Society, on his leaving that town to reside in London. Dr. MacCormack has been actively employed at Sedan and elsewhere in France, during the present war, in superintending the field-hospitals and ambulances provided by the benevolence of English, Irish, and American subscribers.

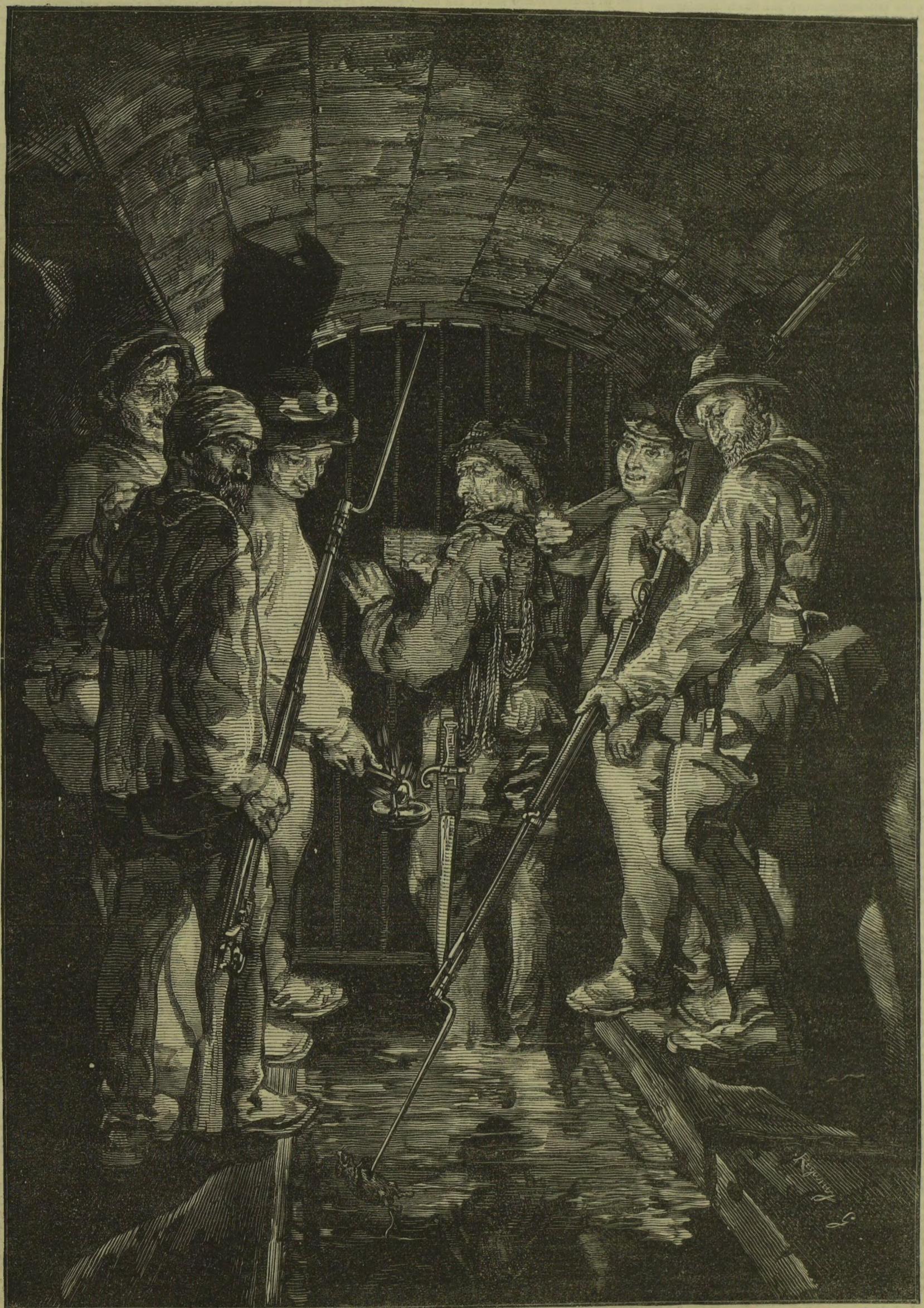
The trustees of Owens College, Manchester, have elected Mr. T. H. Core, M.A., Vice-Principal of the International College, Spring-grove, to the newly-established Professorship of Natural Philosophy.

At a recent meeting of the Council of St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkhampstead—when the Bishop of Chester, as Visitor, was in the chair—a satisfactory account of progress was received. It seems that the number of students, which began with five in the autumn of last year, has risen to eighteen. Meanwhile the pecuniary difficulties have been, in a great measure overcome, £4000 having been raised from voluntary contributions, and the remaining mortgage on the college is now in friendly hands.

The 308th anniversary of the foundation of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, was celebrated on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The report of the examiners spoke highly of the progress of the scholars, and the various subjects on which they had been tested.



RIDERLESS HORSES ANSWERING THE REGIMENTAL CALL AFTER A BATTLE.



INSIDE PARIS: KEEPING WATCH UNDERGROUND.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen's prizes were distributed last Saturday to the students at the Lambeth Baths Art and Science classes.

Colonel James Macnaghten Hogg has been elected chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The 1st Tower Hamlets Artillery have established a home school for instruction in the art of gunnery at their headquarters in Lansdowne-place, Dalston.

The courses of instruction in science and art for women, conducted in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum, continue to be well attended.

The Court of Common Council has resolved to give the necessary Parliamentary notices for the enlargement and improvement of Billingsgate and Leadenhall markets.

The committee of the South-Western Provident Dispensary solicit help, their receipts having fallen off to an unprecedented extent during the last few months. They now owe over £150, chiefly for drugs.

The colonelcy of the Royal London Militia, which has recently been declared vacant through the retirement of Alderman and Colonel Wilson, has been conferred upon Alderman Sir William Anderson Rose.

Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, gave, on Tuesday night, his popular lecture on the life-boat and its work, at the Westminster Working-Men's Club and Reading-Rooms. The hall was crowded with working people and their families.

The hon. sec. of the Medical Club, 2, Spring-gardens, states that, so many medical men having been compelled by the war to leave France, the committee of the Medical Club will afford these gentlemen the advantage of honorary membership during their stay in England.

Two blocks of improved dwellings for the labouring classes, to accommodate 200 families, were opened, yesterday week, in Ebury-street, Pimlico. A large party of ladies and gentlemen was present, and speeches were made by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Sir Sydney Waterlow.

The annual meeting of the Fourth City Mutual Building and Investment Society was held, yesterday week, at the City Terminus Hotel. A satisfactory report was presented, and Sir Sydney Waterlow, the chairman, congratulated the gathering on the progress which the society had made.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylum District Board, last Saturday, a report was presented showing that smallpox is rapidly upon the increase in the metropolis. The Smallpox Hospital is quite full, and there are now more than 200 cases under treatment at the homes of patients or in the workhouses.

The annual prize meeting of the third company of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers took place recently at Wormwood-scrubs, the prizes at the kneeling ranges being won by Private G. Booty, Corporal Thompson and Private Mundell; and those at the short ranges by Colour-Sergeant Dinham, Private Falwasser, and Private Artis. The monthly challenge cup was finally won by Private Mundell, and the Westmacott challenge cup by Private Falwasser.

An amateur theatrical performance of marked excellence took place in St. George's Hall, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the funds for relieving the sufferers from the loss of H.M.S. Captain, and for the sick and wounded in war. The Dramatic Society of the Honourable Artillery Company furnished the performers, most of whom acted with professional ease in an original comedietta by Mr. Charles Harding, "A Bone of Contentation," and in Mr. Tom Taylor's popular "Ticket-of-Leave-Man."

The Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, has returned to England, after a visit to Canada; and his report of the present position of immigrants is encouraging. He says about 40,000 have settled in the Dominion since April of last year; that the majority are doing well, some very well, and others have undoubtedly failed, either through their own misconduct or unforeseen circumstances. Mr. Herring, having travelled 6000 miles in all parts of Canada, and visited all classes, comes to the conclusion that England and Canada are alike benefited by emigration.

Mrs. Brown, a lady who has for many years resided in Hertford-street, Mayfair, has been in communication with Mr. Ayrton respecting the widening of the end of Park-lane, a plan which she thought so much better than making a new street through Hamilton-place, that she offered to contribute £45,000 towards the cost of carrying out her project, and to erect an ornamental fountain at a cost of £5000. Mr. Ayrton informed the Metropolitan Board of Works of this offer; but they could not accept it, as it would cause the alteration of a plan which had been sanctioned by Parliament.

The eighty-fifth annual meeting of the Strangers' Friend Society was held, on Monday evening, in Exeter Hall. Mr. Champion, the secretary, read the report. The operations of the society extended all over the metropolis and suburbs, divided into twenty-five districts, with 326 visitors. During the year the cases visited had been 5955 in number, and relief had been given to 29,036 persons, to the amount of £1632. The ordinary income of the year had been £1526, being £30 less than the previous year, and legacies had been received amounting to £60. The chairman and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, urging extended support to the society.

According to the return published by the auditors of the gas companies, in compliance with the recent Gas Acts, we find that in the metropolis there were, during the year 1869, five companies engaged in gas-lighting and the coke business; eight exclusively in gas-lighting. Combined together, their united capitals, including loans and debentures, amounted to £7,853,012. This large amount has, therefore, been invested in the lighting of the metropolis; and from it was obtained a gross revenue of £2,446,125, accompanied by an expenditure of £1,688,362; the net balance available for the purpose of dividends, or interest on loans, &c., being £725,280.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held, on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. Richard White in the chair. The report for the year was read by the secretary (Mr. Henry White), from which it appeared that there had not been one case of serious illness during the whole year. Twenty-two children had left, and twenty-three had been admitted. The financial success of the year was in a measure due to the large amount subscribed at the last annual dinner, at which Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided. There had also been a gratifying increase of the annual subscriptions, which exceeded those of any previous year. The next annual festival will be held in January, 1871, when Lord Cairns has consented to preside.

The Social Science Association had a discussion on Monday evening on the subject of England's war policy. Mr. F. Hill read a paper in which he advocated the existence of a standing international court, which should be a court of conciliation

rather than of arbitration. General Sir George Balfour said the German system of short service was as expensive as any other; but their training was superior to that of any other army. It would be a fatal mistake of this country to rely upon its reserve forces. Sir C. Trevelyan (who presided) said that the greatest cause of the success of Prussia was her public morality—the predominance of public over private considerations.

At the annual distribution, on Wednesday night, of the prizes in connection with the Birkbeck Institution, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, who was in the chair, referred at length to the past and future of the education question, and described with considerable minuteness the duties which would devolve upon the Education Boards about to be elected. The tone of the right hon. gentleman was sanguine.

The Colonial Society held a meeting at the Institution of Civil Engineers on Monday evening, for the purpose of hearing Sir William Denison read a paper on the subject of colonisation. Sir William Denison said his object was to revive the ancient system of colonisation, and to apply it to peopling Australia and some of our other colonies. His plan was to send out colonists at the expense of the Government, and to places which had previously been plotted and marked out for them. He would have those colonies regularly organised in their various classes, and thus clearly distinguishable from the present promiscuous system of emigration. The colony should give the land, and the home Government should sell it on easy terms to the emigrants.

Miss Power, of Waterford, described as a young lady of considerable personal attractions, on Saturday last went through the ceremony of taking the "white veil" at the Roman Catholic Church of St. John of Jerusalem, Great Ormond-street. She joins the Convent of Sisters of Mercy attached to the hospital connected with the church. Archbishop Manning and Father Utila, of the Dominican order, officiated. The postulant was handsomely dressed in full bridal attire. The Archbishop addressed the postulant, who declared, in reply to questions, that she took the step of her own free will and accord, and for the love and fear of God. She was then divested of her bridal attire, her hair was cut short, and she assumed the habit of the order.

A meeting of gentlemen in the City who take an interest in the reserve forces was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the new Lord Mayor, with the view to raise a fund of £20,000 for the thorough equipment of the City volunteer regiments, and to provide a suitable rifle-range, with other conveniences calculated to encourage and sustain our citizen soldiers and to augment still further their efficiency if possible. Subscriptions to that end were received from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Messrs. Rothschild; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers; Messrs. Baring Brothers; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.; Mr. P. Northall Laurie, Colonel Warde, Colonel Laurie, and others. A committee was appointed to carry out the object in view, with the Lord Mayor as president, and Mr. Alderman Besley (with whom, during his mayoralty, the movement had first originated) as chairman, Captain Goodliffe being the secretary.

On Thursday evening the Lord Mayor presided in the hall of the City of London College, when the prizes and certificates gained by the successful students at the recent examinations were distributed by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. This institution is in a most flourishing condition, its students exceeding 900. Through the efforts of the Library Improvement Committee and the munificence of the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of London, Sir John Lubbock; Messrs. Thomas Baring, M.P.; Henry Thompson, W. L. Leaf, Gassiot, and others, the library has been renovated and large additions made. The Pass Examinations for City clerks are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month, when nominees from some of the most influential banks, insurance offices, &c., are tested as to their efficiency. The council of the college are to be congratulated on the great progress which has been made during the past academical year.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. W. T. Greenhow, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Recorder of Berwick.

In an appeal case, "Forester v. Read," against a decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, respecting a dispute which had arisen between the parties during the management of property in India, the Lords Justices reversed the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, and expressed strong views as to the impropriety of introducing charges of fraud, which were only made with a view of prejudicing the defendant's case. Such charges ought never to have been made, and, since it was clear that no agreement had been come to about the matters in dispute, the bill must be dismissed, and the plaintiff must pay defendant's costs, incurred by reason of these charges, as between solicitor and client.

We have to express our regret that in a paragraph last week the name of the late Marquis of Hastings was substituted for that of another person whose creditors are to be paid in full under an order of the Court of Bankruptcy. The whole of the debts of the late Marquis have been paid in full under the order of the Court of Chancery, with interest at 4 per cent. The deceased peer's affairs were never in the Court of Bankruptcy. His Lordship always had an estate amply sufficient to pay his debts, and on his decease the Court of Chancery was resorted to for the protection of his executor, as it was anticipated many claims might arise.

In delivering judgment in a case in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, in which Mr. Gidlon, a coal-owner, sought to enforce an award of more than £3000 against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for having made illegal charges on him, Mr. Baron Martin said that railway companies had thought proper to undertake engagements under the authority of Acts of Parliament, which, by conferring upon them powers, the effect of which had been greater than probably had been anticipated, had conferred upon them a monopoly of the traffic of the country. Those Acts, however, contained certain restrictions upon the power of the companies, and by those restrictions the companies must be bound. The judgment of the Court was in favour of the plaintiff.

Vice-Chancellor Malins, yesterday week, made an order for the winding up of the Mont Cenis Railway Company. On Monday he gave judgment in the claim of the holders of debenture bonds issued by the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles. His Honour decided that, upon grounds of public policy and in the interests of the mercantile community, the bonds in question were virtually promissory-notes, and that the holders were consequently entitled to recover in full.

A suit is in progress in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins for the administration of the estate of the Rev. Elias Huelin, one of the victims of the Chelsea tragedy. Mr. Huelin had left a legacy to Ann Boss, his servant, the other victim of the

crime, and a question was raised as to which of the two was murdered first. In the case of the servant dying before the testator, her legacy would have lapsed, while in the other event it would fall to her legal representatives. The matter at present stands over for inquiries.

A case of some importance to public companies was, on Monday, decided by the Master of the Rolls. In November, 1867, Mr. Johnston deposited with the United Service Company, since in course of liquidation, certain certificates of shares for safe custody. In June, 1869, a resolution was passed to wind up the concern, and the manager, having retained the key of the safe in which the shares were kept, took possession of them and absconded. Mr. Johnston, therefore, claimed compensation from the company, and Lord Romilly held that the latter was liable. The claimant would, therefore, be entitled to prove with the other creditors.

The case of The O'Donoghue was before one of the Registrars in Bankruptcy last Saturday. The debts are stated to be about £20,000, against property held as security valued at £4500, and other assets representing £1200. An arrangement with the creditors will in all probability be carried out.

A will case in which some extraordinary disclosures were made was heard, on Monday, in the Dublin Court of Probate. The testatrix—Mrs. Cheevers, of County Wexford—had her will drawn up by a Roman Catholic clergyman. It contained several large bequests to Roman Catholic clergymen and to Roman Catholic institutions. In the course of the hearing it transpired that the clergyman in question had sent for a medical man to witness the execution of the will. The latter complied, but he deposited that he had, on the occasion, vainly endeavoured to get Mrs. Cheevers to understand the document, and that he himself wrote her name, and then took her hand and affixed a mark. The Court declared the will invalid.

The Central Criminal Court for this session began its labours, on Monday, with the investigation of an extraordinary case. The accused was Alfred T. Healey, a young man only twenty-two years of age; and the prosecutor, Mr. England, who lived at Twickenham, and who in March last went abroad, leaving his house locked up, and property therein of the value of about £1000. Prisoner lived hard by, and was intimate with Mr. England's next-door neighbour, Mr. Sealey. In April Mr. Sealey noticed that Mr. England's house had been broken into, and sent for the police. Prisoner was there at the time, and formed one of the searching party. Nothing had been moved, and it was supposed that the robbers had been disturbed before they had secured their booty. Afterwards it was discovered that a clock, value £5, had been stolen, and had been pawned, the ticket being sold to a third party by the prisoner. The defence was, that the robbery had really been committed by Mr. Sealey. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," giving, as they said, the prisoner the benefit of a doubt.—On Tuesday, John Noel, a gold chain maker, pleaded guilty to a charge of counterfeiting the hall mark of the Goldsmiths' Company. The prisoner had sold a chain, marked as if it were 18-carat gold, whereas it was only a little more than 15-carat. A number of chains similarly marked were found in his possession, and also a die for making the marks. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Robert Wardle, for having sent threatening letters to some of the directors of the Great Eastern Railway, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—On Wednesday the case against Mr. Creasy Whellams, charged with having fraudulently collected money under pretence that it would be applied to the relief of sick and wounded, could not be substantiated, and he was acquitted. Mary Flynn, for the manslaughter of her infant, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Robert d'Auray was found guilty of forgery, and was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for ten years. Rocco Merilli, an Italian, was awarded five years' penal servitude for uttering two forged orders of the National Bank of Sardinia.—William Keazer, who was convicted on Wednesday of wounding his wife with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, and who was strongly recommended to mercy by the jury, has been sentenced by Mr. Baron Bramwell to five years' penal servitude.

The November Middlesex Sessions began, on Monday, with a calendar of ninety-seven prisoners. Mr. Cooper, senior barrister, on behalf of his learned brethren, drew the attention of Sir W. H. Bodkin, the presiding Judge, to the fact that, during the past year, the sittings of that Court and of the Central Criminal Court had "clashed" as frequently as six times. This led to great inconvenience.—A case was heard on Tuesday in which a man named Apps had victimised several builders in the metropolis by representing that he had fallen over some timber upon their premises and received serious injuries. In this way he had obtained £100 as "compensation" from six firms. He was found guilty of fraud, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At the Westminster Court, on Wednesday, a footman was convicted of having endeavoured to obtain a situation by means of a forged character. He was fined £20, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A cabman was, on Wednesday, charged before Mr. Knox, at the Marlborough-street Court, with having been drunk and disorderly during the time of his employment, and with endangering the life of a lady. The offence was proved, and the prisoner was sent to prison for a month, with hard labour. His license was suspended for three months.

Mr. Knox has taught a lesson to a woman, named Maddigan, who was charged with a breach of one of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act. The prisoner acted as nurse to a child who died in Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, from the effects of smallpox. The parents gave her the pillows on which the child had slept, understanding that she would destroy them. Instead of doing so, the woman sold the pillows for a few pence to a marine-store dealer, and thus ran the risk of indefinitely spreading the deadly disease. She was fined £5, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Three young men were, on Monday, convicted at the Clerkenwell Police Court of having been guilty of disorderly conduct, in Upper-street, Islington, on Sunday evening. Each of the defendants was fined £2 10s.

At Lambeth Police Court, on Monday, an old woman, who has long been known to the police as a professional beggar, named Ellen Bray, and who pretends to be nearly blind, was charged before Mr. Chance with begging. When taken into custody she had about her 13s. 11d. Sergeant Pound said it was believed she had £100 saved up. The magistrate sentenced her to fourteen days' imprisonment.

At the Sedgley Police Court, on Monday, a boy about eleven years of age, named Joshua Turner, was charged with stabbing Joseph Brooks, aged fourteen years. The lads were playing together, when a quarrel arose between them; and, after exchanging blows and kicks for some time, Turner drew a sharp knife and thrust it into the thigh of Brooks, causing a deep wound. The lad was so ill as to be confined to the house for a week. Turner was committed for trial.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We have always contended that the extent to which water-colour painting, with its easy triumphs and its large rewards, is practised in this country accounts for much that is superficial in our school, and explains why many of our artists have not undergone the long and thorough training necessary for distinction in oil painting. But of how ineffectual have been such protests we have a new proof in this exhibition, the first of water-colour paintings that has been held at the gallery, 39, Old Bond-street. At once this exhibition takes, as regards the average merit of its contents, a place beside its predecessors elsewhere. Various causes have combined to its success. A number of members of both the old-established societies in Pall-mall exhibit, for the first time almost, away from their own galleries. Several distinguished oil-painters also, who have recently commenced practice in the popular medium, contribute to this free exhibition for the first time, or nearly so; and a few artists of provincial repute make their débüt in London.

But, besides the general merit of the professional display, there is the further attraction of the works by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louise, which are again on view from the War Relief Exhibition, recently held at the same gallery. The bulk of that gift collection is removed to the rooms of the German Academic Society, 4, Hanway-street, and may there be seen on and after Monday next. But the "Royal Works" remain in the well-lighted gallery in Bond-street. The object of this arrangement is to organise a subscription for purchasing those not yet disposed of (the proceeds to go to the fund of the former exhibition), each subscriber of five guineas being entitled to a chance of possessing one of the Royal works and also to a set of photographs from the whole series. As we have already described the Royal pictures and sculptures, it will suffice to announce their reappearance.

There are several cases in this exhibition which may be adduced to show that oil-painters of ability have only to change their materials to successfully compete with or even surpass the old favourites whom the public may suppose enjoy a sort of monopoly in water colours. Among those artists known as oil-painters who lend novel interest to the display none has distinguished himself so highly as Mr. Henry Wallis in his "Ser Pandolfo" (77). Since his "Death of Chatterton" he has done nothing better calculated to enhance his reputation; but, unlike that celebrated early picture, the present is a work of the maturest art; indeed, we have seen few such drawings in our recent English school. Its colouring and force of effect; its texture, or what artists call "quality," are of rare excellence. Nor is the conception inferior in originality and suggestiveness to the execution. "Ser Pandolfo" is the type of a rich, self-indulging civic grande of old Florence. His portly person buried in the ample folds of his scarlet robes, he sits, his plump hands folded over his stomach, on a marble bench, leaning, fast asleep, against the marble wall of (we may suppose) his palazzo. From the right, relieved against the mellowed hues of the sun-lighted marble with a vividness little short of that of nature, approaches one of the flower-girls who to this day present their tiny bouquets to every "swell" they encounter in the hope of an occasional bajocco or paulo. But with a charmingly-indicated expression, half timid, half roguish, the little gipsy pauses. Shall she dare wake so imposing a personage? or shall she throw her flowers, with those which already lie unnoticed, at the great man's feet? Mr. Dobson, in a half-length of a girl of the German Moselle (239), delightful for tenderness of feeling and breadth and sweetness of colour, though as usual a little mannered in character, appears to our mind to advantage in water colours. Mr. A. MacCallum has a very large drawing of "Cedars, Chiswick" (234), the complex anatomy of the funereal trees relieved against an after sun-down sky, which falls nothing short in power and solemnity of the oil picture of a similar subject at the spring exhibition at the same gallery. Mr. Haynes Williams's effective and characteristic "Spanish Wine-Shop" (230); Mr. Hayllar's "At Peep o' Day" (257)—a little fellow kneeling up in bed and about to sound an alarm on his drum; with its companion, "Five Minutes' Peace" (221); a "Nymph and Cupid" (298), by Mr. Frost; an evening landscape (72) and coast scene (81), by Mr. A. Gilbert; an evening and a morning view at Tenby, very broad in effect, by Mr. Alfred W. Williams; Mr. Gale's highly-finished head of a "Woman of Samaria" (348), and his humorous illustrations of Dickens, "The Miss Kenwigs take their First French Lesson" (295); and Mr. Stanhope's "Blue Passage" (88), which, despite peculiarities of treatment, for which we have no sympathy, has fine passages of colour;—all may be instances as showing oil-painters quite at home in a medium through which they are little known.

As we have other occasions for reviewing works by members of the two societies, we need only mention cursorily that there are generally good examples here of Messrs. Carl Haag, E. Duncan, Brittan Willis, and S. Read, of the old society (besides the drawing by Mr. Dobson already noticed); and Messrs. H. Tidey, Harry Johnson, W. Bennett, R. Beavis, C. Vacher, J. M. Jopling, T. S. Robins, and H. B. Roberts, of the new society. A few lines must, however, be spared for review (among others) of the rather early and exceptional unnamed work by Mr. Carl Haag, numbered 36. It is a study of a head in profile, approaching life size, the costume, probably, Bavarian. The shadows are, perhaps, a little forced, but the breadth and simple dignity of style are worthy of the painter; whilst nothing we have seen by him has conveyed to us a higher impression of his sense of beauty of form and gesture of a most refined and *distingué* order. Mr. Duncan's little picture of "Falmouth from St. Mawes" (242) is also exceptionally beautiful—full of delicately-expressed knowledge of meteorological effect. For colour, picturesque execution, and unity of effect, Mr. Read's "Chapel of St. Margaret, in St. Jacques's, Dieppe" (247), also deserves special mention. Mr. Tidey is more than ordinarily happy in his "Zara" (168)—a girl of engaging mien, in Oriental costume, at a fountain; and in his "Sea-Urchin" (292)—a graceful bare-legged child by the seashore, looking at you with a comical mixture of arch shyness and fun.

The power of exclusion is a great advantage for this exhibition. The managers are not obliged to hang ten or twenty bad pictures by each one of several members, year after year, as in the close societies. The consequence is that in the numerous works not yet noticed a good level of merit is maintained where high excellence is not reached. A thoroughly manly drawing is that by Mr. Bottomley (99), of three weatherbeaten old coastguardsmen on the look-out during a storm. Mr. Hugh Carter's "Cottage Life in Westphalia" (63) is admirable for its modest feeling and the agreeable neutral gradations of its interior effect. A picture (57) of three uhlans alighted at a wayside shrine, at evening, by Mr. Zwecker, has well-managed twilight effect. M. Frölich, the eminent Danish illustrator, has a beautiful drawing (35), within its decorative aim, of a party of nude little ones feasting over a basket of fruit—an enlargement of one of a set of

designs, illustrative of a witch story, on one of the screens (381). There is genuine humour in Mr. J. Henderson's droll figure of a Scotch boy puffing at his toy boat, called "Raising the Wind" (67). Another humorous picture is the "Pot Luck" (121) by Mr. Couldery—the same whose clever puppy picture of "Jack in the Box" we engraved from the last exhibition. Here a cat (with her kittens) has got on an unguarded breakfast-table, and, unable to withdraw her head from the jug into which she had thrust it, has broken it at the neck, and now struggles with the unwelcome collar, while a kitten laps the spilt milk. Whatever may be said of the subject, the force and truth of the painting are undeniable.

Turning to works of serious aim, there is nothing more highly to be commended as regards conception—though power of realisation lags far behind—than Mr. W. B. Scott's "Last March of King Edward I." (152), showing (from Froissart's Chronicles) the old warrior King borne dying on the shoulders of his knights and attendants. A high and genuine poetic feeling in the *intention* makes itself felt in the stern, grand old head of the King, as it blanches in mortal pallor against the last faint blush of dying day along the under surfaces of the clouds. Recognition is due to the serious effort in Mr. C. P. Slocombe's "Embroidering the Raefen" (136), but, unfortunately, the colouring is painfully violent. Good drawing and much pains are somewhat wasted in Mr. Priolo's "Vanity" (146), with its super-obvious moral. A picture (148) by Mr. Muckley, of a hunted cavalier during the Civil Wars in a loft preparing to fire on any pursuer who may discover his refuge, and another (324), by the same artist, conceal much finished workmanship under a heaviness of tone unaccountable in the productions of a most brilliant fruit and flower painter. M. Verhoeven Ball is less successful in the dramatic pathos of *La Famille du Franc-Tireur* (173) than in the domestic comedy "Rehearsing for Papa's Birthday" (266). Two exquisite little works are Mr. C. G. Lawson's "Exile" (3385) and Mr. F. W. Lawson's "Painter's Disciple" (212). With the mention of these, together with Mr. Pope's charming "Olivia," Mr. J. V. Gibson's "Waiting for Father," Mr. Radford's "Old Tales" (319), and some studies of heads of high finish and portrait-like character by Mr. Volk, we may pass to the remaining landscapes.

As in all water-colour exhibitions, the landscape portion is comparatively rich. Besides works of this class already noticed, there are many others which we have space scarcely to name, though some have conspicuous merit, particularly Mr. A. Macdonald's "Lynemouth Beach" (261), remarkable for precision and delicacy; Mr. Hamilton MacCallum's masterly study of the savage scenery of Loch Corruisk (215); Mr. Bannatyne's view in Argyleshire (112), admirable for breadth and colour; and his felicitous moonlight piece (41); the bold and vigorous works by Mr. J. Steeple and Messrs. Baker; the able and picturesque drawings by Mr. J. Finnie; the elegantly, if rather conventionally, treated subjects by Mr. F. J. Soper, Mr. N. E. Green, and Mr. E. Stirling Howard—the "Derwentwater" (93), by the last being, despite its artificiality, really fascinating for brilliancy of tone and elegance of composition;—contributions, refined in feeling and sober in colour, by Mr. Leonard; and artistic little views from Italy and Nuremberg by Mr. A. B. Donaldson (far preferable, by-the-way, to the artist's figure-subjects). Among other landscapes of merit are two sketches on the English river Mole and the Swiss river Arr, by Mr. W. Kümpel, quite masterly in their broad freedom of handling and artistically subdued yet rich-hued colouring; Mr. E. J. Varley's rustic bits, which seem to borrow from the prettiness of Birket Foster and the strength of Linnell; Mr. H. Goodwin's "Autumn Afternoon, near Arundel" (73); "Prudhoe Castle" (105), under clear, impressive moonlight effect, by Mr. Mason Jackson; and the contributions of W. Took, W. L. Kerr, Mrs. Marrable, Miss S. S. Warren, C. Vernède, and H. Wilkinson. There is the true sentiment of Nature in her melancholy or wilder aspects in two large drawings by M. A. Wust—the one (167) of the moon rising behind the red leaves of a wood in autumn, the other (191) of a Norwegian torrent leaping through its rocky channel into a vortex of foam. Several views about Southampton, by Mr. Charles F. Williams, are unsurpassed for an intensely realistic truth which yet escapes photographic rigidity.

The coast and marine subjects are numerous and good. A study of gently-breaking waves under a rainy sky on the "Abbey Sands—Torbay" (7), by Mr. Bearne, is of singular truth and freedom, and full of promise. Mr. A. Stannus has three beach scenes under varied effects of golden and roseate flush pervading the mists of morning or evening and of grey daylight which will well repay examination by the delicate accuracy of the drawing of their every detail. The same artist also exhibits a larger drawing, with sterner stuff in it, entitled "An Ominous Calm on the Atlantic" (171), showing ships rolling to the "swell" that marches as an advanced guard to an approaching tempest. Mr. J. Nash, jun., has a vigorous rendering of a stormy sunset on the coast of Cornwall (225). Mr. Rieck's "Mont Orgueil, Jersey" (227); a marine piece by Mr. T. S. Robins, and two coast scenes by Mr. Tom Lloyd, are also works of some mark. In architectural subjects Mr. Macquoid appears to advantage in a view of some Spanish cloisters (119), with a monkish artist illuminating; and Mr. Henry exhibits a study of the sombre interior of St. Marks (10). Among the animal pieces there is nothing to compare with Mr. F. Williamson's picture of sheep under evening effect (30), or the little gem representing ewes and lambs of snowy whiteness, dotted all over a hill in the silvery light of "Spring" (306).

The latest of Mr. Boxall's purchases on behalf of the nation, just hung in the Gallery, is an admirable example of "Cima da Conegliano" of the best colour and preservation. Its object is "The Incredulity of St. Thomas."

The Council of the Royal Academy have decided that the rules of the institution do not permit them to comply with the request to allow the exhibition of pictures for the benefit of the distressed peasantry of France to be held in the Royal Academy.

The large groups of sculpture intended for the ornamentation of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park are being fixed in their places. Mr. McDowall's Europe, at the southwest corner, is in progress. Mr. Foley is at work on the figure of the Prince Consort, which cannot be completed for many months.

Notwithstanding the great success attending the Loan Exhibition of Paintings in Water Colours that is being held at 53, Pall-mall, in aid of the National Hospital for Consumption, &c., Ventnor, it must close on Saturday, Dec. 3, as the usual Winter Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours will open Dec. 19, this being a week later than in former years, the institute having granted to the charity the gratuitous use of their gallery for the extra week.

Dr. Harvey Goodwin, the Bishop of Carlisle, presided, on Wednesday night, at the annual meeting of subscribers to the Carlisle School of Art.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Anne Dowager Countess of Mexborough was proved in the London Court under £23,000. Her Ladyship, who died July 17 last, aged eighty-seven, was the relict of John, third Earl of Mexborough, who died in 1830.

The will of Rear-Admiral Richard Robert Quin, of her Majesty's Fleet, late residing at Torquay, who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved in London under £7000 personally.

The will of Major-General Sir George Moyle Sherer, K.C.S.I., late of the Bengal Army, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was proved in London under a nominal sum in this country. The gallant General died, on the 5th inst., at the age of seventy.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Beresford, wife of the Right Reverend Marcus Gervais Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, was proved in the London Court under £30,000.

The will of Miss Elizabeth Dunn (which was proved in the Registry at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 4th ult., under £35,000) abounds with bequests to Catholic charitable institutions.

The will of Miss Elizabeth Valentine Carter, of 50, Kensington Park-road, Notting-hill, was proved in the London Court, on the 1st inst., under £20,000, by the executors, William Henry Saltwell, Esq., of Carlton-chambers, Regent-street; W. H. Saltwell, jun., Esq., of Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill; Francis W. Reed, Esq., of Eltham; and William Henry Ashley, M.D., of Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill. The will is dated Aug. 29, 1861, and contains the following charitable bequests, viz.:—To the Church Building Society, £300; to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Friends of the Clergy Corporation, Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Parishes, Samaritan Hospital for Widows and Children, Free Hospital (Gray's-inn-road), and St. Mary's Hospital (Paddington), each £200; the Middlesex Hospital, £150; the Orphans of Clergymen's Society, and the Clergy Orphan Schools, the Free Hospital for the Blind (Calthorpe-street), the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Infant Orphan Asylum (Dalston), Female Friendly Society, St. George's Hospital, Charing-cross Hospital, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, each £100. The Mendicity Society; Female Aid Society, Red Lion-square; the society at Paddington for giving relief to the houseless poor during the winter months; the Dispensary, Holland-street, Kensington; District Visiting Society, St. John's, Notting-hill; the National Schools of St. John's for Boys, Girls, and Infants; School for Indigent Blind, St. George's-in-the-Fields, each £50. All legacies by the will are free of duty. By a codicil dated May, 1868, she bequeaths to the Cancer Hospital and the Consumption Hospital, both of Brompton, and to the Drinking-Fountains Association, each £50.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Nov. 19:—

In London the births of 2178 children (1108 boys and 1070 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1639. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2016, and the deaths 1486 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2218 births and 1635 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 40 below, and the deaths 4 above, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 430 deaths, including 45 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 162 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 13 from croup, 28 from whooping-cough, 12 from typhus, 22 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 13 from simple continued fever, 21 from erysipelas, and 18 from diarrhoea. Smallpox shows again an increased fatality, the eastern districts continuing to suffer out of all proportion to the rest of the metropolis. Of the total 45 fatal cases 25 occurred in the east districts—Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, and Shoreditch contributing the largest number. Eight of the victims were infants in their first year of life, fifteen were aged 1 and under 5 years, nine were aged 5—20 years, ten were aged 20—40 years, two aged 40—60 years, and one aged upwards of 60 years. Only 2 of the 45 fatal cases were returned as having been vaccinated, 14 were stated to be unvaccinated, and in 29 cases it was not stated whether vaccination had taken place or not. One of the deaths was ascribed to chicken-pox. Sixty-one deaths resulted from violence; of these 55 were accidental, including 28 by fractures, 7 by burns or scalds, 4 by drowning, and 14 by suffocation. Three suicides were registered. There were five fatal accidents by horses or vehicles in the streets.

During the week ending the 19th inst., 4872 births and 3684 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 27 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 27 per 1000; Portsmouth, 18; Norwich, 33; Bristol, 31; Wolverhampton, 20; Birmingham, 22; Leicester, 29; Nottingham, 31; Liverpool, 39; Manchester, 27; Salford, 27; Bradford, 24; Leeds, 33; Sheffield, 21; Hull, 21; Sunderland, 23; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29. In Dublin the annual rate of mortality last week was 19 per 1000 persons living.

It is now 128 days since the weekly returns from Berlin and 63 days since those from Paris were discontinued on account of the war. In the silence of Berlin and Paris it is satisfactory to receive now from the New World weekly returns, for which the Registrar-General is indebted to Dr. Charles P. Russel and the authorities of New York. In the week that ended on Oct. 29 the registered deaths in that city are returned at 435—namely, 112 from zymotic diseases, 133 from constitutional, 150 from local, 27 from developmental maladies, and 13 from violence. The population by the official census of 1870 being 926,341, the mortality was at the annual rate of 24 per 1000, the rate in the four previous weeks having been 26. The observations extending on Monday from Bombay, through London as a centre, to New York, keep the public informed of the hourly action of enemies more pernicious than war, and in the present temper of mankind apparently more under control. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 12th inst. was 26 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Oct. 18 were 313 (exclusive of stillborn), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 20 per 1000.

Mr. Gilbert Scott's illness has taken a favourable turn since last week.

It is announced that Lord Lindsay and Lieutenant Alexander B. Brown, Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, will shortly proceed to Spain, with some assistants, to take part in the Government expedition of observation on the total eclipse of the sun.



INSIDE PARIS: IN FRONT OF THE PANTHEON—ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR MARCHING BATTALIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.
(SKETCH BY BALLOON POST.)



INSIDE PARIS: CHEMIN DE FER L'OUEST—WAITING-ROOM USED AS AN HOSPITAL FOR THE WOUNDED (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).



INSIDE PARIS: NATIONAL GUARDS CHEERING THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AFTER THE PLEBISCITE, MIDNIGHT, NOV. 3. (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).

WANT, CRIME, AND DISEASE
IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in his last annual report records that during the past year there were in the different gaols of the Bengal Presidency a daily average of 61,998 prisoners, a number greatly in excess of any previous year. In the North-West Provinces the excess amounted to 9183, in the Punjab to 3053, and in Oude to 1428 persons.

There can be little doubt that these results have been due to the very wide-spread distress which characterised the year, and Dr. Sutherland, Inspector-General of Prisons, remarks that "theft is the crime which fills the gaols, and its prevalence is regulated in a great measure by the price of food and the demand for labour." The intimate connection between want and crime is shown by the fact that the occupants of the gaols, commencing with a minimum in January, rose with little fluctuation, reached their maximum in September, and then again declined after the reaping of the rain-crop harvest, when food became cheaper and more plentiful and petty crime decreased. The same causes also exercised a very unfavourable influence on the statistics of sickness and mortality. A total of 654 deaths occurred in the gaols during the year, by far the largest number being due to bowel complaints, cholera, and fever.

But, although fevers of various kinds were very prevalent among the gaol population, it is remarkable that in this respect the prisoners contrasted favourably with the troops, whether European or native, the rate of admission being in the Bengal Presidency 750 per 1000 for European troops, 866 for native troops, and 468 for prisoners. Apoplexy has been unusually fatal, having caused no less than 88 deaths during the year, a result, according to the report, to be ascribed to the delay in the commencing of the rains and to the extreme heat of the season, 76 having occurred in May and June, when the heat was at its maximum.

An investigation has been made as to the amount of salt allowed to prisoners in the different provinces, and the quantity was found to vary from one hundred grains in the North-West Provinces and Oude to one ounce a day in Madras; and, taking into consideration the nature of the diet in different provinces, it has been considered advisable to make certain experimental allowances in several gaols, as there can be little doubt that a rice diet should be supplemented with much more salt than one of wheat.

The tabular statement as to the gaols of the Bengal Presidency shows that in 1869 the average strength of the gaol population was 61,998; that the average daily number of sick was 1924; that the number of daily sick per cent of strength was 3·10; and that 2654 died; representing 42·81 per 1000 of strength.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL
TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The belief that the answer of Prince Gortschakoff will be couched in conciliatory terms, and that no bloodshed will accompany the threatened infraction of the Treaty of 1856 has exercised a beneficial effect upon the Stock markets. The demand for all classes of Securities has improved, and a general advance has taken place in values. The Stocks principally affected have been those speculative Foreign Bonds, such as Italian, Spanish, Egyptian, and more especially Turkish, but the improvement has not been confined to them, the advance being general. Consols have been in request, at enhanced quotations, the price for delivery and the December account being 92½ to 93. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91½; Bank Stock, 230 to 222; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. prem.; India Five per Cents 111½ to 112½; and India Bonds, 22s. to 27s. prem. For Colonial Government Securities there has not been much inquiry; but the quotations have ruled firm.

English Railway Stocks have been dealt in to a fair extent, and the prospect of a pacific solution of the Eastern question has imparted a hardening tendency to the quotations. Indian Stocks have been steadier. Canadian Shares have been quiet, but Foreign have advanced in value. Caledonian, 77½ to 78; Great Eastern, 37½ to 37½; Great Northern, 121 to 122; Ditto, A, 131 to 131½; Great Western, 38½ to 38½; London and Brighton, 39½ to 40; London and North-Western, 126½ to 127; Metropolitan, 63½ to 63½; Midland, 123½ to 126; North-Eastern, 141½ to 141½; Erie Shares, 20 to 20½; Illinois Central, 110 to 111; and Lombards, 14 to 14½.

In the Foreign Bond Market considerable animation has been apparent. Large purchases have been made, and the upward tendency has been strengthened by the closing of "bear" accounts. Egyptian, 1868, 75½ to 76½; Ditto Nine per Cents, 94 to 95; Italian, 54½ to 55; Mexican, 13½ to 14; Peruvian, 1865, 90½ to 91½; Spanish, 1867, 31½ to 31½; Ditto, 1868, 31½ to 31½; Turkish 1865, 60 to 60½; Ditto Five per Cents, 43½ to 43½; Ditto, 1869, 40½ to 40½; United States 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 88 to 88½; Ditto, 1885, 57½ to 58½; French Loan, ½ dis. to ½ prem.

In Bank Shares not much business has been doing; but the quotations have had an upward tendency. Telegraph Shares have changed hands quietly:—British Indian Submarine, 7½ to 7½; Anglo-American, 16½ to 17; Constructions, 26½ to 27. For Miscellaneous Securities the inquiry has been limited.

The Discount Market has continued well supplied with capital. There has been a moderate demand for accommodation, and three-months' paper has been taken at 2½ per cent.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been less extensive, but they have been amply sufficient for requirements, the export demand being to a very moderate extent.

As regards the exchanges, the tendency has been more favourable to this country, but the alterations have not been important.

At a meeting of the Chrontales (Nicaragua) Mining Company it was stated that the property could now at several points be worked at a profit, but that capital is wanted for that purpose. It was therefore proposed to issue £60,000 12 per cent preference shares to supply the requisite fund, and also to extinguish the existing mortgage debt of £23,695.

The report of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, to be presented on the 30th inst., shows an available total of £17,004, including a previous balance of £1975, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the appropriation of £4661 to the reserve fund, thus raised to £79,547, leaving £2340 to be carried forward.

A prospectus has been issued of the Diamond-Fields of South Africa Company (Limited), with a capital of £25,000 in shares of £1, to establish "one or more transit routes" to the diamond-fields.

The directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited) have to-day declared a dividend on account of 4 per cent (8s. per share), free of income tax, on £500,000, the paid-up capital of the bank.

At an adjourned meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company the amendment for a declaration of an interim dividend of 8s., instead of 4s., as recommended by the present directors, was compromised by an agreement of 6s. The governor, deputy governor, and committee were also all re-elected for the ensuing year.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Fire Insurance Company (Limited), held at Edinburgh, the premiums for the year ended July 31 were stated at £40,593, and the losses paid £24,902. The usual dividend of 7½ per cent was declared, and £613 carried forward.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Owing to the more pacific appearance of the Eastern question, a reaction has set in in the grain trade since Friday last, and this week it has been impossible to obtain the full prices of that day. On Wednesday less money was accepted for both English and foreign wheat, and the sale was very slow. Barley and oats had a downward tendency in value; but beans and peas have supported late rates. Maize is about 1s. cheaper on the week. The flour trade has ruled very dull, and both foreign and country marks have been easier to buy.

Grain.—The following are the quantities sold and the average prices:—

For the week ending Nov. 19, 1870. For the corresponding week last year.

Qrs. Av. Qrs. Av.

Wheat .. 73,662 .. 49s. 10d. 57,506 .. 46s. 8d.

Barley .. 85,699 .. 36s. 8d. 72,221 .. 35s. 8d.

Oats .. 4648 .. 23s. 11d. 4077 .. 23s. 5d.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 810;

barley, 290; malt, 920; oats, 30; beans, 70; peas, 100 qrs.

Foreign: Wheat, 10,890; barley, 3430; oats, 23,880; maize, 5450; peas, 910 qrs.; flour, 14,039 barrels.

English Currency.—Red wheat, 45s. to 52s.; white ditto, 51s. to 55s.; barley, 30s. to 44s.; malt, 48s. to 66s.; oats, 24s. to 29s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—Linseed and rapeseed have changed hands to a fair extent on former terms; but all agricultural seeds have been neglected.

Colonial Produce.—The tea market has ruled dull, and values have had a downward tendency. Good refining sugars have been in active demand, at rather more money; and refined goods have been steady in value. Coffee has sold freely, on former terms. Rice afloat has been more inquiry after.

Provisions.—Business in butter has been somewhat restricted, especially for Irish descriptions, and prices have been rather easier:—Friesland, 130s. to 134s.; Zwolle and Kampen, 116s. to 126s.; Danish and Kiel, 74s. to 140s.; Bosch, 90s. to 100s.; Leer, 94s. to 100s.; Jersey, 104s. to 124s.; Normandy, 90s. to 136s. Cheese has been in quiet request:—American, quite clean, 72s. to 74s. Other kinds have been plentiful and freely offered, at prices in favour of buyers. Bacon has met a slow sale, at lower prices:—Hamburg and Danish, sizable and light weight, 60s. to 63s. landed. Hams have been dull, the inquiry being confined to smoked of small size. Lard has been in slow demand, at prices scarcely supported.

Hay and Straw.—The market to-day was fairly supplied with hay and clover. The trade ruled steady, at the following quotations:—Prime meadow hay, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime first-cut clover, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime second-cut clover, 120s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 105s. to 115s.; and straw, 30s. to 34s. per load.

Spirits.—The rum market has continued steady, and full prices have been obtained. Grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Wool.—The English wool trade is without material change; but the attendance of buyers at the public sales of colonial produce has been small, and no improvement has taken place in the biddings.

Hops.—Fine Pavarini hops have sold freely. Belgian qualities are rather dearer, while English hops have ruled steady in value.

Potatoes.—There have been only moderate supplies of potatoes on sale at the metropolitan markets, and prices have been firm in consequence.

Oils.—Linseed oil, 30s. 5d. to 30s. 6d.; English brown rape, 46s. 6d. to 45s.; refined, 46s. 6d. to 47s.; foreign, 48s. to 48s. 6d. Fish oils are unchanged.

Tallow.—The market has been steady, at 42s. 6d. spot and December; 41s., January; and 44s. 6d., March.

Coals.—Hastings' Hartley, 16s. 9d.; Holywell Main, 17s. 3d.; Wallsend Gosforth, 17s. 3d.; Wallsend Haswell, 18s.; Kellog, 18s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There were fair supplies of stock on sale; but, in consequence of the milder weather, the trade throughout was characterised by an increased amount of quietness, and some difficulty was experienced in supporting Monday's reduced currencies. There was a moderate supply of beasts exhibited. Although the condition of the animals was rather good, the inquiry was slow, and prices had a drooping tendency. With sheep the market was fairly supplied. The demand for all qualities was inactive, and prices were scarcely maintained. Calves and pigs were in limited request, at about previous quotations.

Per 8lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woollen ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 10d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 540; sheep, 2450; calves, 26; pigs, 7. Foreign: Beasts, 390; sheep, 2450; calves, 7.

THE LATE DR. HUNT'S INSTITUTION for the CURE of STAMENRING, Ore House, near Hastings. Conducted by his Brother-in-Law, the Rev. H. F. Rivers, M.A., F.R.S.L. Mr. Rivers attends at 4, St. Martin's-place, London, W.C., on the First and Third Thursday of every Month, from Eleven to Three p.m.

Now ready, HUNT ON STAMMERING. 7th Edition. Price 2s. Messrs. Longmans and Co.

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BENSON'S WATCHES.—Chronograph, Chronometer, Repeater, Keyless, Lever, Centre Seconds, &c. Watches of all descriptions in stock at two to 200 guineas; watches expressly to suit the various climates of India, Japan, Spain, America, Russia, and all parts of the World. Special and liberal terms to merchants, shippers, and wholesale buyers.—City Steam Factory, Ludgate-hill; and Old Bond-street, London.

THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. ROSES, fine Standards, per 100, £5 to 47; per doz., 10s. 12½ to 2½s. Dwarfs, under 3 ft., per 100, 70s. to 120s.; per doz., 10s. to 15s.

Dwarf, per 100, 50s. to 100s.; per doz., 6s. to 12s. Only half-grown. The Amateur's Band, consisting of 10 Half-Standards, 10 Standard, 10 Dwarfs.

(enough for a good bed), 30s. Carrage paid to London or any other Station on the S.E. Railway.

T. BUNYARD and SONS., Ashford, Kent; and Maidstone. Established 1796.

Catalogues Free. Terms, Cash.

The report of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, to be presented on the 30th inst., shows an available total of £17,004, including a previous balance of £1975, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the appropriation of £4661 to the reserve fund, thus raised to £79,547, leaving £2340 to be carried forward.

A prospectus has been issued of the Diamond-Fields of South Africa Company (Limited), with a capital of £25,000 in shares of £1, to establish "one or more transit routes" to the diamond-fields.

The directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited) have to-day declared a dividend on account of 4 per cent (8s. per share), free of income tax, on £500,000, the paid-up capital of the bank.

NEW MUSIC.

BRINLEY RICHARDS'S New PIANO-PIRE MUSIC. Tired (Miss M. Lindsay). 3s. The Morgan March. 3s. North, Sweet Norah. 3s. The Liquid Gem. 3s. The Bridge. 3s. The Bells of Aberdovey. 3s. All at half price, postage-free.—London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

MR. WRIGHTON'S NEWEST SONGS. All at half price, postage-free. Silent Sorrow. 3s. The Wreath. 3s. The Drowsy. 3s. Meeting in heaven. 3s. The Wishing Cap. 3s. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

THE LOUISE QUADRILLE. By C. H. MARRIOTT. "Thousands will purchase this quadrille for the sake of the frontispiece, which is one of the most elegant we have ever seen."—Vide Worcester Herald. "Bids fair to rival the Osborne Quadrille." Post-free for 21 stamps. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

NORAH, SWEET NORAH! Ballad. By W. T. WRIGHTON. (In D and F.) Post-free for 18 stamps each. "This is one of Mr. Wrighton's Irish ballads, full of character and delicacy of effect. Will rival 'Kathleen, Mavourneen.' One of Mr. Wrighton's happiest efforts, and yet simplicity itself."—Vide Worcester Herald. The same for the Pianoforte, by Brinley Richards, same price. London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO.

TRIPPING THRO' THE MEADOWS. "Simply charming and charmingly simple."—Review of Michael Watson's New Song, in "The Lady's Own Paper," Nov. 12. Sent for 18 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

A MY ROBART. New Song. By J. P. KNIGHT. "Genuine both in poetry and music; a song that deserves to become popular among capable contralti and mezzo soprano!"—Examiner. Sent for 18 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE TRICOLORE OF FRANCE. VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S New Song. A most effective Song and Chorus, of a stirring character. Sent for 21 stamps. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

ONLY COME! New Song, by BERTHOLD TOURS. One of the prettiest songs by the talented Composer. Sent for 18 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI'S NEW SONGS. LA PENNA. Stornello. 4s. NON SA QUELLO CHE PERDE. Canzonetta. 4s. BRIGHTEST OF EYES. English Words. 4s. Sent for 24 stamps each.—DUFF and STEWART.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF SILKS.

Taking advantage of the disturbed state of the markets on the Continent, I have bought the largest and most important Stock of rich PLAIN and FANCY SILKS yet imported, at prices that are greatly to the advantage of all purchasers. As all classes of silks must inevitably be very scarce in Lyons, and the demand is not convenient, patterns will be forwarded on receipt of a description of the style of silks wished for. The following quotations represent the most desirable portions of the purchase.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London W.

THE STOCK of PLAIN SILK

consists of 1583 pieces of Gros Graine Poult de Soies, and Glaces, comprising the following:-

860 PIECES of LYONS GLACES, very bright, and specially adapted for Evening Wear.

Sixty Shades to select from. £2 15s. 6d. and 3gs. the Dress, 11 yards.

790 PIECES of RICH GROS GRAINS (splendid value), at the following prices, which are quoted by the yard, of which any length will be cut.

Prices 3s. 11½d., 4s. 9d., 6s. 1½d., and 7s. 6d. per yard.

207 PIECES of EXTRA RICH DOUBLE WARP POUL DE SOIES, comprising fifty-eight new shades.

Prices £5 19s., £7 7s., and £10 10s. the Robe.

THE FANCY PORTION of the SILK STOCK comprises a large variety of Black and Coloured Ground Stripes and Brocades of the choicest designs and colourings. The variety of patterns are so numerous that purchasers will find models of every style, from which ladies can select in accordance with individual taste. These models, if it be observed, are prepared exclusively for the present season. A trimming of crapes, suited to the degree of mourning, makes them also perfect specimens of correct fashion in that alternative.

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JANUS CORD.

Ladies who at this season of the year choose to wear Black Dresses will find JANUS CORD, at 1½ guinea the Dress, one of the most economical and best fabrics manufactured for Ladies' Dresses.

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TERRY-CORD SILK POPLIN.

A perfectly New Series of Rich Shades in Violet, Blue, Grey, Brown, Grenet, Drab, &c.

This very elegant Fabric, in all the above Colours, 3s. to 4s. the Dress.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.

CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.

New ready, a complete Collection of New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

FOR WINTER DRESSES.

WATERPROOF "FRINGED" TWEEDS,

Cloths, Cashmores, and Serves, adapted for Shawl and Costume complete.

From 21s. to 35s. the Dress. Patterns free.

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LADIES' RICH WINTER DRESSES.

Velvet Pile, Silk Poplin, in thirty shades.

Drap de Dames, Terry Silk Poplin, Popeline de Suez (Silk), Drap d'Italie, &c.

A grand Collection of Patterns, 25s. to 35s. the Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS.

VELVET - VELVETEENS. Very Rich.

Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.

Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

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POIL DE CHEVRE. Half Price.

350 pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the appearance of rich Glace Silk, 1s. 6d. the Full Dress, can be had in brilliant shades of Light Blue, Mauve, Vert Lumière, Ponceau, Grey, Mauve, Orange, Rose, &c.

TARLATANS AND GRANADINES FOR

BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.

Gold and Silver Tarlatans, in Stars, Figures, and Stripes; and Granadines in every variety of style and colour.

A full assortment of patterns post-free.

FOR WEDDING OR EVENING DRESSES.

GLACE JAPANESE SILKS,

in White, Rose, Silver-Grey, Mauve, Ponceau, Vert Lumière, &c. Any number of Dresses, same Colour, at 35s. the Dress. The best quality manufactured.

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Patterns, Prices, and Illustrations sent post-free.

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MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Winter Mantles in great variety, and in all the New and Fashionable Materials and Shapes.

Magnificent Lyons Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from 1s. to 30s.

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Plain Velvet Mantles, both loose shape and fitting to the figure, from 3s. 6d. to 10s.

CLOTH MANTLES and JACKETS, the most beautiful as to shape, material, and trimmings, that have ever been shown.

From 25s. 6d. to 7gs.

INDOOR JACKETS in Velvet, Cloth, Velycette, and Cashmere, beautifully trimmed, and in many cases richly embroidered.

PETER ROBINSON invites special

attention to his Splendid Stock of real Fur Seal, Astrakan, Musquash, Sable, Russian Ermine, and Polish Ermine Jackets, all warranted sound, well-cured skins, good shapes, and well finished.

Seal—24 in. 7s. to 9gs.

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" 33 in. 18s. to 25gs.

Ermine—26 in. 10s. to 15gs.

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Astrakan—24 in. to 28 in. 3gs. to 6gs.

Musquash—24 in. to 28 in. 3gs. to 6gs.

Foot Muffs and Fur Carriage Hoods in great variety.

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New and much-approved Shapes in Waterproof Mantles, some with and others without Sleeves.

Shrewsbury Palcot 21s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.

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Sea-Coast Palcot, with Hood 18s. 9d. to 35s. 6d.

Rotundos, with or without Hoods 18s. 9d. to 28s. 6d.

Children's Waterproofs in all Sizes.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES and JACKETS.

This Department is largely supplied with every novelty, both in shape and material, suitable for children of all ages.

An addition lately made in the form of costumes for all ages, and in a great variety of materials, has been pronounced by ladies as a great advantage, highly convenient.

Price of Jackets, from 10s. 6d. upwards.

Diots of Costumes, from 16s. 9d. upwards.

An Illustrated Manual of Present Fashions, now ready, sent free on application.

THE MARGUERITE.

A New Dress for Ladies' Evening Wear, nicely trimmed, beautifully made, One Guinea.

Carefully packed for the country.

Eight Descriptive Illustrations of Evening Dresses, from 1 to 45s., sent by post free, on application.

PETER ROBINSON,

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET

London.—Patterns free.

SALE of RICH SILKS from LYONS.

Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. beg to intimate that the immense purchases of SILKS and VELVETS effected by them during the war panic in Lyons, at extraordinarily low rates, will be OFFERED FOR SALE THIS DAY and during the Month. Catalogues and Patterns post-free to the country on application, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street, London.

W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sealskin Jacket and Cloak Maker and General Furrer.

PANIC PRICES.—THE WAR

and the PRICE of SILK.—The public is fully aware of the panic which largely existed in Lyons, and the many advertisements of the day have announced that people bought silks at that time at panic prices, and it is believed that large profits will be made on these goods in the spring.

Mr. JAY has made some very extraordinary purchases at the end of October, and it is supposed the very best in Lyons; shipped for England, via Marseilles, after the fall of Metz; and, having determined to realise upon them at once, Messrs. Jay offer Black Silks at the following prices—

Patterns free.

Gros de Suez, 14 yards, all Silks, 2 gs. the Dress; Rich Gros Graine Ditto, wide with 13½ yards, 4 gs. the Dress.

JAYS.

NEUTRAL TINTS.—FRENCH SILKS.

In these Colours, 31 gs. the Dress—Messrs. JAY purchased in Lyons at the end of October, with their large quantity of Black silk, a few pieces in Neutral Colours, for Dinner and Evening Dress. These are likely to be worth nearly double the money in the spring; but, to effect an immediate sale, Messrs. Jay offer them at the above-named low prices.

Patterns free.

Rich Gros Graine Ditto, wide with 13½ yards, 4 gs. the Dress.

JAYS.

MANTLES, CLOAKS, and COSTUMES.

The diversity of fashion in these respective articles of dress renders individual description almost impossible; but Messrs. JAY have models of every style, from which ladies can select in accordance with individual taste. These models, if it be observed, are prepared exclusively for the present season. A trimming of crapes, suited to the degree of mourning, makes them also perfect specimens of correct fashion in that alternative.

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VELVETEEN COSTUMES.—PERFECTION of

finish and brilliancy of colour are the characteristics of the Velveteens now offered by Messrs. JAY. They may be purchased by the yard; but some Velveteen Costumes are specially worthy the attention of purchasers of this very fashionable material.

JAYS.

J A N U S C O R D.

Ladies who at this season of the year choose to wear Black Dresses will find JANUS CORD, at 1½ guinea the Dress, one of the most economical and best fabrics manufactured for Ladies' Dresses.

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COUNTRY LADIES and LONDON

FASHIONS.—The many Advertisements of the day, addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex the beginner at a distance from the metropolis. Customers may rest assured that the specimens and goods sent by Messrs. JAY will at all times fully agree; and that in dealing with this old-established firm the public will buy at a cheap cost as in any shop in London.

JAYS.

MESSRS. SWAN AND EDGAR,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to SILK MERCERS and COSTUMERS TO

HIER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

beg to announce that, from the 15th till the 22nd September last, they have engaged in connexion with the purchase, for ready money, of numerous very fine lines of every description of the choicest and choicest SILKS and VELVETS the first day of which, which will be 27th September, 27 in twenty-seven cases, on the steam-ship "Richard Cobden" from Marseilles, via Lisbon, they have just received. These purchases, the largest and most important ever effected by their firm, and amounting in value to many thousands of pounds, were also amongst the last made in Lyons previous to the cessation of business in that city. Messrs. Swan and Edgar invite the special attention of their numerous patrons and of the public generally to this very important transaction, by which, at an unprecedented crisis in the Silk Market, and at a time when all production has ceased, they have been enabled to secure a supply of such qualities of Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c., as have hitherto been identified with their House, and in quantity they trust sufficient to last until peace shall have restored to the industries of France their wonted activity. The above are now ready for sale, and will be offered at the lowest possible price, to satisfy all who appreciate those qualities of Silks which the looms of Lyons alone have heretofore been able to produce.

Terms—ready money, without discount. Purchases amounting to £5 and upwards sent, carriage paid, to any part of the United Kingdom accessible by railway.

9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 30 to 53, Regent-street.

SILK COSTUMES and LONG SKIRTS

GASK and GASK (late GASK and GASK) are showing a large collection of Silk and Velvet Costumes and Long Skirts of the latest designs, at 50s. 7s., 10s., 12s., 14s., and upwards. Also Cashmere, Velvet, and Silk Tunics, suitable for any dress.

53 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

SATINE CHENE COSTUMES, 28s. 6d.,

in all Colours, and in all-wool Serge, 25s. 6d. An immense variety of all kinds, ready for immediate wear, in Velveteens, Cashmores, Reps, &c.

New Shawl Costumes, 14 guineas. Waterproof Tweed Costumes, with kilt, flounce, border, and fringe, 21s. each.

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FRENCH SATIN CLOTHS, at 12½d. per yard, in all the new shades, specially cheap, with all other goods of French manufacture in proportion.

Serges, Reps, Cashmores, Ball and Evening Dresses, New Petticoats, Sealkin Jackets, Velvet and Cloth Mantles, &c., all sold at lowest rate for ready money.

GASK and GASK (late Grant and GASK), 53 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

WAR PANIC.

Extraordinary Sale of Silks, Dresses, &c., at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street—Patterns free—Several Thousand Yards of Richest Lyons Silk Velvets, from 2½ lbs. to 5gs. the Robe. 1500 Lyons Velveteen Dresses, from 17s. 6d. Dress. Thousands of Evening, Dinner, and Walking Silks, richest Lyons goods, from 47s. 6d. to 4½gs. 20,000 yards of Lyons Satins and Japanese

NEW MUSIC.

THE LORD OF LORNE LANCERS. A New Set of Lancers on Scotch Airs. By DAN GODFREY, Bandmaster Grenadier Guards. Beautifully Illustrated with an authentic Portrait of the Marquis of Lorne. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.; Solo or Duet.

"They will be the set of the season."—Standard, Nov. 2, 1870.

"An attractive feature in the work, and one which will be highly prized by the ladies, is an exceedingly well-executed, very truthful lithographic portrait of the future husband of Princess Louise."—Daily News, Nov. 2, 1870.

"The music is selected from popular Scotch airs, and is charmingly arranged for the particular purpose to which Mr. Dan Godfrey has devoted his well-tried taste and skill."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 3, 1870.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

DAN GODFREY'S UHLANS QUADRILLE. On Prussian National Airs. Illustrated. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.; Solo or Duet.

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THE PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM MARCH. for the Pianoforte. By R. W. RAIKES. Illustrated. Price 1s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

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RIMBAULT'S CATECHISM OF THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC. Price One Shilling; postage-free, 1s. 1d. "We can unhesitatingly recommend this little work as very good and most useful."—The Graphic.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

L'ECHE DE LA GUERRE. New Fantasia for Pianoforte, on the Prussian March and the "Marsallaise." Composed and Performed by Chevalier DE KONTSKI during his provincial Tour. Price 4s.

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JULES BRISSAC'S WAR SONGS OF GERMANY. The Rhine and Fatherland. Transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 9d.

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BERTHOLD TOURS L'ANGE DU BERCEAU (Chant du Soir). Pour Piano. "A little gem." Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

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THE BUCCANEER. Words by Robert Reece; Music by BERTHOLD TOURS. "One of the very best and most effective songs we have ever seen." Compass, F to F. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

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THE OFFICER'S FUNERAL. A new edition of this favourite Song by the Hon. Mrs. NORTON is now published. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

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FRANZ NAVA'S OFFICER'S FUNERAL. A moderately-difficult arrangement for the Pianoforte of the above popular Song. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

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SUNBEAMS OF SUMMER. New Song. Words by Emily Young; Music by BERTHOLD TOURS, Composer of "The Star's Message," "The Buccaneer," &c. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

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SHE CAME LIKE A DREAM. New Song. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. Sung by Miss Enriquez during her provincial tour with Signor Mario. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

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SOWING AND REAPING. New Sacred Song. Composed by VIRGINIA GABRIEL. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

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MISS PHILIP'S FAVOURITE SONGS. Softly the Echoes come and go. A Christmas Carol. 3s. The Buffed Star. Sacred Song. 3s. Trust. Sacred Song. 3s. Either of the above popular Songs will be sent postage-free on receipt of half the marked price in stamps.

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DREAMING OF HOME. New Song. Written by B. S. Montgomery; Music by J. L. HATTON. Price 3s. Postage-free, 1s. 6d.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

I STRIVE TO FORGET THEE. Signor Mario's favourite song. Composed by WALTER MAYNARD. Sung by Signor Mario during his tour, and always recommended. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CONSTANCE. By G. LINLEY. This favourite Song is being sung by Miss Enriquez during her provincial tour with Signor Mario. Price 2s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 3d.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARD'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR.—A New Edition of this justly-celebrated work is now published, printed from Engraved Plates, containing the favourite Airs from "Faust," including the Soldiers' Chorus, Valse, &c.; "The Guards' Waltz," and numerous other Airs, arranged as progressive Exercises, thus rendering it the cheapest and best Tutor extant. Post-free, 4s.

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE KING WILLIAM MARCH. By A. MULLEN. Introducing the celebrated "I am a Prussian." Sung by the Royal Prussian Guards. Post-free, Solo, 1s. 3d.; Duet, 2s. net.

London: J. WILLIAMS, Berners-street, and Cheapside.

ON THE MARCH. Descriptive Piece, introducing German and French Melodies, for the Pianoforte. By A. MULLEN. Post-free, Solo, 1s. 6d.; Duet, 2s. net.

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JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE. Descriptive Fantasy. By ALFRED MULLEN. Post-free, Solo, 1s.; Duet, 1s. 6d., post.

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CHRISTABEL'S New Songs. A STORY (from Jean Ingelow's "Mossy the Fairy") and I THINK ON THEE IN THE NIGHT. Post-free, 19 stamps each.

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ONE MORNING, OH! SO EARLY. By CHRISTABEL. Words by Jean Ingelow. Sung by Miss Banks. Compass, B to F sharp. Post-free, 25 stamps.

London: DUNCAN DAVISON and CO., 214, Regent-street, W.

THE SAILOR'S STORY. New Song, by HENRY SMART. In F for Soprano or Tenor, in E for Mezzo-Soprano, in D for Contralto or Baritone; as a Vocal Duet for Soprano and Tenor; each free, 24 stamps, from EVANS and CO., 32, Argyle-street, Regent-street, W.

THERE'S A SILVER LINING TO EVERY CLOUD. By CLARIBEL. As a Song or Vocal Duet for Soprano and Contralto. Each free for 24 stamps, from EVANS and CO., 32, Argyle-street, Regent-street, W.

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SCENE FROM "LIVING AT EASE," AT THE STRAND THEATRE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The sketches dispatched from Paris by Balloon Post which are engraved for this week's Number of our Journal represent several of the most striking features in the aspect of warlike bustle throughout the besieged city. One of these is curious enough—the armed vigilance of the égoutiers, or labourers employed to keep the main sewers in proper order, who are now obliged to be on their guard lest the Prussian enemy from the outlets of those subterranean passages on the Seine banks should "man a rush," as Othello says, into the very heart of Paris. The engineers of the Ministry of Public Works have also taken care to fortify the interior, both of the sewers and aqueducts, with barriers to prevent hostile intrusion; while they have blocked up the shafts entering the catacombs and underground quarries, and walled up every gallery that might give access from the outside to the inside of the circle of defences. It is said that torpedoes, which would explode when trodden upon, have been laid in the ground near the detached forts and the gates of the city; and that mines of large extent, with powerful charges of gunpowder or other perilous material, have been constructed in suitable places. The general conversion of all the available instruments and establishments of ordinary civilised life to the uses of warfare is exemplified by the temporary hospital for wounded soldiers formed in the waiting-rooms of a great railway terminus, that of the *Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest*, so familiar to English tourists arriving by way of Havre or Dieppe. It is sad to look up from the pallets upon which lie the agonised or mutilated bodies of these poor Frenchmen, and to read the placards, still on the walls, announcing the arrangements for a "train de plaisir," and inviting Parisians to take a holiday trip to Havre! But the patriotic spirit of the citizens is yet undaunted, and they continue eagerly to present their offers of personal service, as well as their pecuniary offerings, to the cause of repelling a foreign conquest of their noble city, with the final subjection of their beloved native land. The scene at the booth erected on the *Place du Boulevard Malesherbes*, by order of the municipality of the eighth arrondissement, to receive deposits of money and other valuable gifts towards the fund for the purchase of cannon, is but one instance of the manifestation of this sentiment. The act of the French lady, who takes off her ear-rings for this purpose in the public street, before a crowd of bystanders, and seems thereby to imitate the behaviour of Roman dames and virgins recorded in the pages of Livy, is highly characteristic of the national disposition at such a moment. The building, of stately and decorated architecture, in the background of this scene, is the new Church of St. Augustine. Passing to the opposite quarter of Paris, on the other side of the Seine, we find in the fifth city arrondissement a platform and canopy set up in front of the Pantheon, or Church of St. Geneviève, where Voltaire and Rousseau were buried, and where a temple was formerly dedicated to the glory of great Frenchmen. The pavilion here is adorned with a black banner of mourning for the capture of Strasbourg and Châteaudun—there is no such token of respect for Metz, since its surrender is ascribed to treason—and with inscriptions reminding Frenchmen of the date 1792, the commencement of their great revolutionary war, as preceding the date 1870, when they are called upon for still greater military efforts of patriotic devotion. The platform is occupied by officers of the National Guard, with Dr. Bertillon, the Mayor, and the clerks whose business is to enrol the names of all members of that body willing to join the marching battalions, and to make themselves disposable not merely for local service, but for any action that may be required. This proceeding is witnessed and applauded by a multitude of spectators, many of whom seem to be the friends, parents, sisters, wives, or sweethearts of the young men who give such proof of their spirit. The drum beats at intervals, as the work goes on, to arouse the attention of all within hearing. Up to a fortnight ago, it was stated, more than 40,000 National Guards had been thus "mobilised" for fighting outside the city; besides which there were 90,000 Gardes Mobiles, in addition to the regular troops, whose force, including the gendarmes, pompiers, marines, customs' guards, and others now attached to the army, was reckoned at 85,000, without those, chiefly sailors, appointed to the guns on the ramparts. The disloyalty of a portion of the National Guard, shown in the Red Republican invasion of the *Hôtel de Ville*, on Oct. 31, was compensated for, in some degree, by the manifestations of fidelity on the part of the greater number. The triumphant result of the plébiscite, or voting by universal suffrage, on the following Thursday, Nov. 3, was publicly known shortly before midnight, when the members of the Provisional Government, on their return to the Louvre, were greeted by some detachments of National Guards with the heartiest acclamations. In our illustration of this scene General Trochu, President of the National Defence Government and Governor of Paris, is seen acknowledging the congratulations of the citizen soldiers; M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stands at his right hand, with Messrs. Eugène Pelletan and Jules Simon behind; M. Jules Ferry waves his hand on General Trochu's left; the other Ministers are present in the rear.

So much for what is going on inside Paris, which is sufficiently made known to us, not only by the letters of special correspondents, but also by many copies of Paris newspapers, sent up in the cars of balloons, and coming down in different parts of France. As these balloons are sometimes unfortunate, descending near the positions of the German armies, at Versailles or elsewhere, Prussian staff officers, or commanders of outposts, now and then get the first reading of the Paris news; or a bundle of journals, fresh from the press, may fall to be divided amongst a whole party in camp. Such an incident is the subject of a sketch by our Special Artist, which has been engraved this week.

Another Special Artist, employed by this Journal, is now in the south of France, having lately travelled there by way of the Rhine, Baden, and Geneva. He sends us a sketch of his noisy fellow-passengers who filled a railway-train from Cologne to Mayence, or from Köln to Mainz, as they would call it, being a party of German recruits, merry, honest, simple young lads from a rural province, under the charge of a staid elderly non-commissioned officer. They sang, with too vociferous enthusiasm, the famous patriotic song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," "The Watch on the Rhine," which has been heard along the highways of France, all the way to Paris and beyond, sounding above the tramp of a hundred thousand booted feet, with the full strength of German manly voices, as their armies have marched into the enemy's country; we wish now they would march home! The Engraving of this German railway-carriage scene is upon our front page. The same Artist, when he arrived at Geneva, found the railway station there encumbered with the luggage and crowded with the families of unhappy French fugitives from Lyons and Dijon. The condition of Lyons, between its expectations of a German attack and its fears of Red Republic anarchy, is distressing indeed; while Dijon has lately been captured, not without fighting, by the German forces invading Burgundy; and

many inhabitants, being of quiet habits and timid disposition, have thought fit to pass into Switzerland, following the example of those in Upper Alsace, till the end of this great trouble.

The last Illustration of the war to which notice is invited upon this occasion, represents an incident remarked after one of the fierce battles near Metz, where many of the Prussian cavalry had been slain. When the evening muster-call was sounded by the trumpets of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons of the Royal Guard 600 riderless horses came in answer to the summons. They were jaded, and in many cases maimed; but they had wandered about in affright till they heard the familiar sound, which their disciplined habits made them obey. The late Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton upon this subject remarked:—"Only those who have seen a battle-field can form a notion of the extraordinary way in which the horses, as long as they have a leg to crawl on, will follow the regiment to which they belong. I saw what evidently had been sergeants' horses keeping their position in rear of their squadron, wheeling with it, and halting exactly as if their riders were on their backs, and all the time streaming with blood. Poor creatures! they are indeed to be pitied, for they have neither Vaterland, promotion, nor the coveted medal to think of, whatever may be the issue; and few, indeed, are there which have been in action which have not some honourable scars to show."

THE EXHIBITION AT SYDNEY.

The New South Wales and Victoria Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney, opened by the Governor, Lord Belmore, on Aug. 30, for one month, was held under the auspices of the Agricultural Society there. It took place in the Prince Alfred Park, where a handsome and commodious pavilion has been erected, at a cost of £23,000, by the municipal corporation of the city, to be permanently occupied, at a yearly rent, by the Agricultural Society. In this building, of which we give an Illustration, Mr. John Young, the contractor, entertained his workpeople and their wives and families—in all about five thousand—with a dinner and dancing party, a few days before the Exhibition. Lord and Lady Belmore were present. The non-agricultural portion of the contents of the Exhibition, including works of art, such as pictures; furniture; and carriages; specimens of the woollen, iron, tallow, and other manufactures, and of the minerals of South-East Australia, was displayed in the building; while the cattle show, with the sheds, stalls, and pens for horses and oxen, sheep and pigs, and the agricultural implements, covered three acres of the beautiful park. Among the animals were some very fine ones, especially the males imported from England for breeding, which were sold at high prices; the common price for a yearling bull of good race was £100, and one three years old fetched £350. The agricultural machines were all from Melbourne. The opening ceremony, in which Lord Belmore and Sir William Macarthur, president of the society, performed the chief parts, with speeches and music, was of the customary character. The Governor of Victoria, Lord Canterbury, with his lady, came from Melbourne to visit the Exhibition three days later. We may notice, in connection with this subject, that the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Sept. 7 publishes, in a special supplement of eight large pages, a very complete historical and statistical account of the progress of New South Wales. It presents an interesting view of the rapid advance in wealth, industry, social comfort, and refinement which our fellow-Englishmen at the antipodes have achieved during two or three generations; while the various attractions and advantages of this fine colony are described with perfect truth.

Heythrop Park estate, situated near Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, was sold last week, under the direction of the Earl of Shrewsbury, by Trist, Watney, and Co., for £113,200, at which sum the hammer fell to the bid of Messrs. Clutton, of Whitehall, on behalf, it is stated, of Mr. Thomas Brassey.

The *Scotsman* announces the death of Mrs. James Hogg, the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd, on Tuesday week, at the age of eighty-one, at Linlithgow, where she had long lived in seclusion. Miss Elizabeth Phillips was married to the poet in 1814, and, until his death, presided with much grace and amiability over his hospitable home. It was her fate to survive her husband thirty-five years.

According to the annual return compiled under the direction of Mr. Robert Hunt, the mineral statistics of the United Kingdom show a large increase in the quantity of coal produced last year. There was a total of 107,000,000 tons, the value of which was nearly £27,000,000 sterling. The production of our blast-furnaces was represented by 5,500,000 tons of pig iron. Our exports of coal, culm, anthracite, and patent fuel amounted to 10,744,000 tons. The value of the metals raised in the United Kingdom last year was £20,000,000.

Professor Williamson, F.R.S., presided at a meeting of the Chemical Society, on Thursday week, when the following papers were read:—"Mineralogical Notices," by Professor Maskelyne and Dr. Flight. The contents of this paper were analyses of an opal from Abyssinia; of a fluor-apatite from Cornwall; of an epidote from Iona, presented to the British Museum by the Duke of Argyll; of two specimens of serpentine from the same locality; of a phalerite from India, and of a Cronstedtite. The latter mineral offers an unusual interest, as being one of the best-defined specimens of hemimorphism in the whole mineral kingdom. "Notes on the Oxides of Nitrogen," by E. T. Chapman. The author endeavoured to show that his method to convert nitric oxide into nitric acid, mentioned in a previous communication to the society, is perfectly reliable.—On Dec. 1 Mr. W. H. Perkin will read a paper "On some Anthracene derivatives."

The Commissioners of Works and Buildings have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament in the ensuing Session for authority to acquire certain lands in the City, and to build a new Royal Mint. The lands and houses scheduled are in the precinct of Whitefriars and the parish of St. Bride, Fleet-street. The proposed new building will have a frontage on the Victoria Embankment at the western side of the City Gasworks, and will occupy a great portion of the space between those works and the Temple. The Commissioners, in the event of the passing of the Act, will be empowered to stop up, divert, alter or remove, temporarily or permanently, all wharves and landing-places, and all ways, paths, streets, or passages connected with the scheduled land, and also to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the site and buildings in the Minories now forming the Royal Mint. By another Act they seek power to acquire additional property in the parish of St. Clement Danes for the purposes of the site of the Courts of Justice, and by a third to take land within the Liberty of the Rolls with a view to further improvements in connection with the Record Office, Fetter-lane. Plans of all these proposed works may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, or at those of the vestry clerks in the parishes where the lands are situate.

LITERATURE.

England to Delhi. By John Matheson, Glasgow. With a Map and Eighty-two Illustrations drawn on wood by Robert Tennent, and engraved by Stephen Miller and George Pearson. (Longmans.) This is an unusually solid, handsome, instructive, and entertaining volume. Its bulk would of itself be sufficient to create respect; there is elegance in the very paper; the print is "sight for sair een;" and the pictorial illustrations constitute a gallery of art, an exhibition over which it is a privilege to linger. And so far as the narrative is concerned, the author combines in his own person, to judge from the work which bears his name, capacities not often found united in the same individual; for it is seldom that the mercantile man, however cultivated he may be, can keep up his own character as an active member of the commercial community and at the same time catch the knack of style which distinguishes the practised writer of at tractie literature. It is not to the point to cite Rogers the poet, or Praed the witty versifier, or Grote the eminent historian; unless it can be shown that they were as devoted to ledgers as to literature. For, in the present case, business was the primary object of the journey undertaken; and yet the narrative is as readable and as interesting as if the writer had been solely bent upon producing a creditable specimen of authorship. That it is all the more intrinsically valuable as a contribution to the stores of useful knowledge, it were superfluous to suggest. It is now seven years since the author returned from his travels; but the events of the intervening period have not escaped his notice, and he has good reason to hope that his "narrative may be found to have preserved its freshness, and to possess a direct bearing on the existing situation of affairs in British India." Perhaps the chief feeling excited by a perusal of the work—next, at least, to the sensation of pleasure derived from the skilful execution—is akin to regret; for one cannot help thinking that what the book might have lost in picturesqueness and literary attractiveness it would have gained in practicality and desirableness of information if the author had regarded and represented India, as might have been expected from the nature of his occupations and the aim of his pilgrimage, in an almost entirely commercial light; for it is as a land of Goshen, a country of wealth and productive capabilities, a storehouse of tea and cotton and other supplies, a home of manufactures, or a treasury of materials adapted for manufacture, that British India is most worthy of contemplation. If its resources be not capable of vast commercial development it is likely some day to become a mere incumbrance, instead of being the brightest jewel in the British crown. Hindooism and Buddhism, the faith and sepulture of the Parsee, the nautch and the nautch-girls, police affairs and the criminal classes, sad memories of Cawnpore and stories of Lucknow, anecdotes relating to the chignon and to the epicene appearance of the Cingalese, are all very well in their way as subjects for pleasant gossip; but, under the auspices of a mercantile author, one longs to leave such matters for more important considerations connected with the industries and industrious classes of India. For this reason one is inclined to skip whatever has reference to Brahma, Brahmins, Brahmanism, and the like persons and things, and to confine one's attention principally to all that can be learnt about the tea-cultivation of Cachar, the cotton-competition with America, the coal-fields of Raneegunge, and cognate questions. On such points more details would not have been wearisome, and more dissertation would not have been uninteresting.

The Jacobite Lairds of Gash. By T. L. Kington Oliphant, Esq., of Balliol College, Oxford. (Charles Griffin and Co.) The author has undertaken the pious task of building up for his ancestors a monument constructed from the ample materials afforded by the carefully-preserved records of the Oliphants. He touches, however, but slightly "upon their first start in Scotland," when, "under the old Celtic Kings, they climbed so high and kept abreast of the Comyns and Stuarts for a hundred years." Nor does he dwell at any length "upon their more modest career under the Kings of Norman blood, by which time the Oliphants had become a Scottish house of the second class." His chief concern is "with the days of their decline, after their downfall in the reign of James VI., when about eleven twelfths of their old lands had been reft away." Although, then, the period of time embraced in the volume commences with the year 1142, the date at which the Oliphants, as they were once called, made their first appearance in Scotland, the author passes hurriedly over the intervening centuries until he reaches 1691, and then proceeds, with much circumstance and interesting detail, down to 1847. The Oliphants have a special claim to kindly regard and attention on the part of all to whom literature is dear, for Carolina Oliphant was the maiden name of that Lady Nairne whose "poems have been stamped with the approval of all lovers of Scottish song;" and her descendant will have earned a thousand thanks for having inserted amongst his pages a portrait of her, "said to be the best likeness of her now extant." To the blind worshipper of ancient lineage and to the scientific genealogist the volume will, of course, be attractive for reasons which cannot be appreciated by ordinary members of a levelling and iconoclastic generation; but everybody will derive something better than mere entertainment from a book in which is told a story of real life more impressive than the most ingenious fiction. We have the very language of those who acted different parts in the scenes depicted; we have the actual correspondence which took place between persons of all degrees; and we have facsimiles of the correspondents' handwriting. The bills, too, containing items of expenses incurred for various purposes, are useful to the serious inquirer, and give more information upon certain points than could be conveyed in many pages of dissertation. The gratification and amusement which the merely curious may receive from them ought not, probably, to be taken into account; but as that class of readers is more numerous, perhaps, than any other, it may be as well to let them know that the volume will repay them for the trouble of turning over its leaves.

The Chronicles of Budgeore. By Iltudus Prichard, Esq., F.S.S., F.R.G.S., &c. (Wm. H. Allen and Co.) Here are two volumes of satire or, it would be more agreeable to suppose, of caricature. For, if matters be not grotesquely exaggerated, our Indian empire does not count amongst its officials so many righteous men, to say nothing of capacity, as would have saved from destruction the cities of the plain. Envy, hatred, and malice, lying and slandering, petty exclusiveness, incredible brainlessness, paltry ambition, unmasterly inactivity, dishonesty and cruelty are, according to the chronicles, the distinctive characteristics of European and native officials in their social and administrative life, wherever British rule prevails in India. It may be said of them, in the language of Scripture, they are corrupt and have become altogether abominable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one. Or if, peradventure, there twinkle for a while some bright exceptional star, if there appear some man of dauntless courage, unimpeachable integrity, and

straightforward singleness of purpose, that light soon vanishes from the firmament; that hero, oppressed and persecuted, soon dies the death of a dog, or, accused and convicted on suborned evidence, is cashiered, reduced to ruin, and forced to begin life afresh, with an unmerited stigma as an additional obstacle. Many of the evils are traced to the ordinary source, according to poets and other untrustworthy persons, of all mischief; and that is petticoat government, feminine intrigue, womanish jealousy. If the British Army be excepted, there is scarcely any portion of the Anglo-Indian system which is not represented to be rotten at the foundation. As to the native army, it is assailed with the most unsparing ridicule; the officers are ignorant, lazy, and incapable; the men are greedy, undisciplined, insolent cowards. If the chronicles are to be taken as a not unduly overcoloured picture, the Englishman who reads them may fairly grind his teeth with rage, blush with shame, and groan with indignation. Fear of the British Army, so far as one can judge from what is recorded in the chronicles, is the only safeguard of British India. Not that the chronicler says so, but that no other conclusion can be arrived at from what he says. He ought to be well acquainted with what he writes about, and what he has written he has written in a very readable manner; but let us hope that, in his anxiety to teach a lesson, he has been led to generalise from rare and special cases, and that, in his desire to be amusing, he has gone to the extent of caricaturing.

Schooled with Briars. (Tinsley.) The anonymous author of this story has adopted the commendable form of a single volume, has displayed a creditable command of language, and has observed the good old practice of bringing everything right in the end, so that the proper persons ultimately set to partners and live without more than the inevitable number of briars ever after. Of course there must be a sacrifice of somebody to bring about this desirable result; and equally, of course, the victim is a charming young person who is carried down to an untimely grave in order that the path may be quite clear when the conquering hero comes. Probably the characters were drawn from life; and, if so, the author cannot be held responsible for the undeniable fact that they are for the most part commonplace. There is generally a row at Cremorne Gardens on the Derby night, and the circumstances are generally recounted with quite sufficient detail in the police reports; but the author seems to have thought that such a scene and its consequences might be advantageously described at portentous length for the purpose of bringing about one of those situations without which a tale of true love would become slightly monotonous. The idea might have been a happy one, had the description involved any humorous or novel incidents; but, as the case is unfortunately not so, the tendency, already hinted at, towards commonplace is made the more apparent. One of the characters shows a forgetfulness which in an ardent lover is as strange as it is unpardonable. At page 29 he is betrayed by his feelings into exclaiming, "Edith, I must, I cannot help myself—I love you, oh! so dearly;" and yet at page 87 he remarks to the same Edith, "You know I love you. I never said so; but you know it—don't you, darling?" She did not reply, but she must have thought that he had a remarkably short memory; for of girls it may be said that "all shall be forgot, but they'll remember with advantages" a distinct declaration of love.

What Shall My Son Be? By Francis Davenant, M.A. (S.W. Partridge and Co.) Any sanguine person who expects to find in the pages of this volume an approximately satisfactory answer to the question forming the title may be written down a first cousin to Dogberry. For it stands to reason that nobody could set forth general rules for the guidance of papa or mamma in their choice of a vocation to be profitably followed by their promising or unpromising offspring. It is true that a phrenologist, physiognomist, or chiromomist might propound some theory based upon bumps or facial angles or phalanges; but, in the present instance, the author makes no pretension to a knowledge of phrenology or physiognomy or chiromomism. His title, in fact, was, no doubt, chosen merely with a view of arresting attention; and he vouchsafes no further answer to his own interrogation than can be elicited by the reader from a perusal of certain essay-like articles relating to the qualities required for and the advantages to be won from the prosecution of various professions, callings, and trades. He writes plainly and with a great deal of sound sense; and he intersperses his own remarks with anecdotes and jokes, which have both age and real humour to recommend them. In an appendix he supplies a quantity of more or less valuable information in the form of examination-papers and cognate documents. Of literature as a profession he appears to have a horror akin to that felt by a burnt child for the fire; but he makes the common mistake of confounding journalism with literature. In literature, properly so called, an author is, or may be, his own editor, and so is able to avoid some of the bitterest drops in the cup both of him who edits and of him who is edited; for scientific investigation has determined that even editors are "warm-blooded mammals, carnivorous."

A Day by the Fire. By Leigh Hunt. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This is an elegant little volume, to which should have been attached the name of the editor, in order that he, who has done really good service, might be publicly known as deserving of grateful acknowledgment. The volume contains a series of essays and sketches, "now first collected;" and, though there be something of the anachronous in the delivery nowadays of an opinion touching the literary productions of Leigh Hunt, it is impossible to abstain from saying a few words. The characteristics of the writer are noticeable to a very high degree in this new collection of old pieces; in them his fancy appears with all its brightness and fecundity, his wit is conspicuous for its neatness and polish, his subtle appreciation of the beautiful is revealed, his genial spirit sparkles and glows, his Epicurean tendencies are contagious, his quaint conceits raise a smile and a sneer, his scholarly taste appeals to his kind. But scholarship, as it was once understood, is falling—if it have not fallen—into disrepute; and so it is idle to hope that proper appreciation will be accorded to his airy and light, but graceful and not unlearned, disquisitions, so far as they appertain to the ancient mythology. And yet it is when he gives full rein to his scholarly hobby that he is most delicate, most ingenious, most appreciative, most charming, most exquisite. In the essay which gives the volume a title there is a specimen of what is in some respects the writer's happiest manner; but it sets an example which has in our day been imitated to a nauseous extent, and which has led to the baneful practice of taking up some insignificant object or trivial idea, turning it about in all directions, showing it under all possible aspects, stripping from it every particle of external appurtenance, leaving it as bare as a dog leaves a bone; and thinking that the operation, which requires certainly some patience and perseverance, is a wonderful exhibition of humorous description.

A Scholar's Day-Dream. By Alsager Hay Hill. (Chapman and Hall.) If there be such a thing as cheerful melancholy,

the phrase is peculiarly applicable to "A Scholar's Day-Dream" and to the "sonnets" and "other poems" associated therewith. The author has been inspired by a Muse whose philanthropy is most praiseworthy, but whose spirits do not seem capable of anything more lively than resignation; and the consequence is that, for all the simple grace, and unaffected pathos, and melodious measures he evokes from his tuneful instrument, the reader does not experience the delights and exhilaration of being transported into a rarefied atmosphere, but is kept, for the most part, either amongst the mists of human sorrow and suffering, with just a suspicion of coming sunlight in the distance, or upon the depressing dead-level of uneventful country life. But it is due to the author to state that he makes no pretence—that he feels and acknowledges the lightness of his trifles, which he offers only for what they are worth; and their worth is far more than that of many a more pretentious volume, puffed into temporary notoriety by favouritism or floated into conspicuousness on the bladder of self-inflation.

The Heart of the Continent. By Fitz Hugh Ludlow. With Illustrations. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A sort of melancholy interest belongs to this volume, for the author, whose preface and spirited narrative are suggestive of hope, long life, strength, and future productions, has, since the publication of his work, been overtaken by the inevitable hour. He was of Transatlantic origin, and had attained in the land of his birth some degree of celebrity; and he had been recommended to try a course of Cisatlantic travel for the sake of health, experience, and that change of scene which is more beneficial to those who coin their brains than to any other kind of workman. He tried the prescription, and it was fatal; or, it would, perhaps, be more correct to say, it had not the remedial effect intended. And so a work which was to have been a fresh starting-point has been transformed by an irresistible decree into the finishing-post of a promising career. Though the title of the book refers to the heart of a continent, and though the author died in the heart of the European continent, it is to the American continent that the reader must expect to be introduced. You will commence by becoming an eye-witness (with the mind's eye) of the administration of Judge Lynch's law; you will soon be at home with "Comstock" and preparing for a buffalo-hunt; you will be induced to travel from "the buffalo-country to the gold-mines;" you will be not unwillingly conveyed into the Rocky Mountains; and you will penetrate, with a curiosity not appeased so much as additionally whetted by recent publications, into "the New Jerusalem" and the mysteries of Mormonism. The book is a handsome one; and both in the narrative and in the illustrations there are strong symptoms of what it has become the fashion to call sensationalism.

The Inquisitor. By W. Gilbert. (Tinsley.) The case with which and the numbers in which some authors manage to turn out novels are surprising. "Like shelling peas," is the phrase one feels inclined to use in respect of them; and that tolerably simple domestic process gives a fair idea of the manner in which such productions as "The Inquisitor" may be turned out by writers of such proved fertility and power as its author. An historical romance is to be written; so the first thing is to pounce upon an historical episode. Let the scene be pitched in Italy, for the author has saturated himself with Italian lore, and can drop from his finger-tips down his pen on to his paper, as easily as the rain slips down a pane of glass, an endless flow of paragraphs with a sufficiently Italian tinge. Let the event which is to influence the fortunes of the personages introduced be the struggle at Ferrara between the professors and oppressors of the reformed religion. Then the plague, the inquisition, and the Jesuit offer a chance of filling any amount of paper with the old sort of padding; and a few long notes touching trivial matters cost little more than slight manual labour, and have an appearance of extensive learning. It is easier, also, to amble along, for the most part in a jog-trot of narrative, than to adopt and carry out the dash and variety of the true dramatic manner; but the effect is less exhilarating. It may be, moreover, that one is aweary of the plague, and the inquisition, and the stereotyped Jesuit, and would find them tolerable only if they were to be represented under some novel aspect. The plain truth is that, with all the author's gifts, the book is not far from being tedious; and the sudden apparition of Camille in his true character is almost the only incident which revives the slumbering attention.

Theresa. By the Author of "Alice Wentworth." (Hurst and Blackett.) Here are three volumes forming what might be considered a good seaside novel—a story which, read leisurely, would help to while away pleasantly enough many a dull half hour. But the reader should belong to the proverbially more patient sex; for Theresa is decidedly provoking, and the "handsome model" and his fair admirers are not the sort of people to excite interest amongst men so much as amongst women. It is true that certain delicate subjects are introduced with an almost startling brusqueness and freedom of speech; but we are accustomed to that by this time. There is a lesson taught, or rather a warning word is spoken, to young ladies with money, good looks not sufficiently appreciated at home, romantic tendencies, and transcendental yearnings.

Observations on the Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia. By W. T. Blanford, F.G.S. (Macmillan.) The military adventures and exploits of the British expedition to Magdala, in 1868, have not had much chance of being remembered since the beginning of the greatest European war in our times. But Abyssinia was found to be such a remarkable country, both in its physical and social aspects, that curious and scientific inquirers will yet be disposed to thank the literary gentlemen who followed Sir Robert Napier's army for their exact descriptions of all they saw. Mr. Clements Markham, of the Royal Geographical Society; Mr. Holmes, of the British Museum, as collector of manuscripts and other antiquities; and Mr. Jesse, of the London Zoological Society, were engaged in turning the campaign to good account for the advancement of knowledge. But it is Mr. Blanford, late deputy superintendent of the geological survey in India, and also a good zoologist, who has produced here the most instructive work on Abyssinia from these scientific points of view. He passed eight months in the country, devoting his whole attention to the study of its rocks and soils, its beasts, birds, and fishes, which are noted with minute precision. The first portion of his book, in the form of a personal narrative, contains a variety of sporting experiences and feasts with the rifle or the fowling-piece which many travelling Englishmen will be disposed to envy. The second part, devoted to the geology of Abyssinia, and the third, to its zoology, are of a strictly scientific character. The volume is illustrated by maps, coloured lithographs, and woodcuts, of beautiful execution; and the whole has been edited with care and good taste.

Victoria, the British El Dorado; or, Melbourne in 1869. By a Colonist of Twenty Years' Standing. (E. Stanford.) The author of this little book, a late member of the New Zealand Legislative Assembly, visited Melbourne, for the second time,

on his way home to England early in last year, and found many signs of the rapid social progress of this Australian colony, which he relates for the encouragement of British emigrants. His description of the city of Melbourne, which has so quickly adorned itself with stately and sumptuous public buildings on the banks of the Yarra-Yarra, is graphic and sufficiently precise. The inland towns of Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Castlemaine, flourishing on the proceeds of their gold-fields, are likewise described; and this writer gives us the best account we have yet seen of the gold-mining operations, as now managed, the pursuit of auriferous strata through drifts several hundred feet below the surface, and the processes of washing, sifting, and quartz-crushing, by which the precious metal is separated from baser matters of the earth. The inland navigation of the great river Murray, and the port of Echuca, on the frontier of New South Wales, with its future prospects of great commercial importance, present an interesting subject of contemplation; and we are told something of the land sales and tenures of Victoria, its agriculture, sheep-breeding, wool-growing, tallow-boiling, and other colonial industries, which contribute much to the wealth of that colony and to the prosperity also of Great Britain. A few suggestions are added towards the establishment of a plan of systematic emigration under public authority in this kingdom. The volume is a small one, but its contents are of no small value to readers desirous of such information.

Virgil. By the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons.) How widely the death of the late Professor Conington will be felt may, probably, not be known, even to classical scholars, for some time to come; but this volume of the elegant "Ancient Classics for English Readers" was to have been edited by him; and, ably as the editorial duties have been performed, the touch of the master hand will be missed. It may be that, if ingenuousness had not prompted a free acknowledgment of the case, no hyper-criticism would have detected any signs of haste or of perfunctory handiwork in this addition to a most acceptable, for the most part, succession of handy little books; and so it were best to content oneself with saying that, if Virgil and his poems were to be put under the protection of any right hand, as proper a right hand as could very well have been found has undertaken the protection. The editor, fortunately, has been permitted to make whatever extracts he pleased from the late Professor Conington's "admirable version of the 'Aeneid';" and he has availed himself of the permission, both when it has been exercised and when it has been unexercised, with unquestionable judgment. Every reader, whether he be or be not familiar with the dead languages, has no excuse now for not becoming acquainted with what the sweet bard of Mantua was, and did, and wrote. To take notice of misprints would be, under ordinary circumstances, to show a mean regard for mint and cummin; but seeing that the volume is intended principally for those who have at the most only a very limited knowledge of the dead languages, and that an error of commission or omission (to the extent of merely an accent) may be a matter of perfect indifference in prose, but of radical importance in poetry, it is quite pardonable to allude to the subject. A glance at page 109 and at the verses in the note appended to page 185 will be sufficient to prove the existence of a blemish which, however insignificant it may be generally accounted, is calculated to cause serious mischief in the case of educational books. The editor cannot be too highly commended for the impartial judgment by which he has been guided in his selections, and to which the reader is indebted for a fine example of Dryden's English and, perhaps, a finer of Delille's French translation.

An Epic of Women; and other Poems. By A. W. E. O'Shaughnessy. (Hotten.) It is not often that we have to welcome a first volume of poetry displaying such maturity of power as that before us. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is not merely a young writer of genuine poetic feeling, but his poems in general possess the ease and finish of the accomplished artist. They are usually perfect wholes—a result the more remarkable when viewed in connection with the affluence of his lyrical faculty, and the apparent spontaneity of his inspiration. The volume falls into two main divisions. "An Epic of Women" is a series of seven poems on the iniquities and mischiefs attributable to the fairer half of the human creation, illustrated by pertinent examples. The other side of this subject would, in our opinion, have been worthier of the muse. With the book of history open before us, however, it would be idle to deny that Mr. O'Shaughnessy has a *locus standi*; and in point of art he may plead that it is much easier to paint a bad woman than a good one. The artistic qualities of this Pleiad of poems are very high; it would hardly be possible to over-praise the pictorial richness of the "Cleopatra," or the passionate energy of the "Herodias." The numerous lyrical pieces are of unequal merit—some too trivial for their company, but the best among them are the best pieces in the volume. We have not space to dwell upon them, but must accord a word of especial recognition to the exquisite pathos of "A Whisper from the Grave," the brilliant colouring of "Palm-Flowers," and the uncurbed fancy of "Bisclavaret," a wehr-wolf poem. "Three Flowers of Modern Greece" are three specimens of most masterly execution. "Exile" and "Seraphitus" are tinged with a peculiarly spiritual vein of thought more easily apprehended than described. In the main, Mr. O'Shaughnessy is a very original writer. His mental affinities are principally with the modern French poets, and he thus resembles Mr. Swinburne more than any other English contemporary, though there is no trace of direct imitation.

The *Dundee Advertiser*, in a review of the past seal and whale fishing season, says it has been remarkably successful.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal Sailors' Home, Portsmouth, was held in the large recreation-room at the home last week. Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., Port-Admiral and Naval Commander-in-Chief, occupied the chair, supported by Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth and Military Commander-in-Chief; and the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. John Baker. Among others present were Admirals Gambier, Chads, Sir Lewis Jones, Flag Captain George Hancock, of her Majesty's ship Duke of Wellington, a number of other naval officers, and of the resident local clergy, and many seamen belonging to the several ships in the port. The Rev. Mr. Good, hon. sec. to the institution, read the annual report, the more salient features of which were as follow:—That the continual prosperity of the home, now in its nineteenth anniversary, is not, as formerly, the result solely of appeals to a philanthropic public, so much as it is the deepening conviction of sailors themselves that in the home they can be lodged and fed, not only as well as they could in a well-ordered and substantial club, but also receive such attention to their wants as they could find nowhere else except in their own homes. Subscriptions are urgently needed to meet the expenses (about £1000) incurred in enlarging the home, in consequence of the pressing demand for additional accommodation.

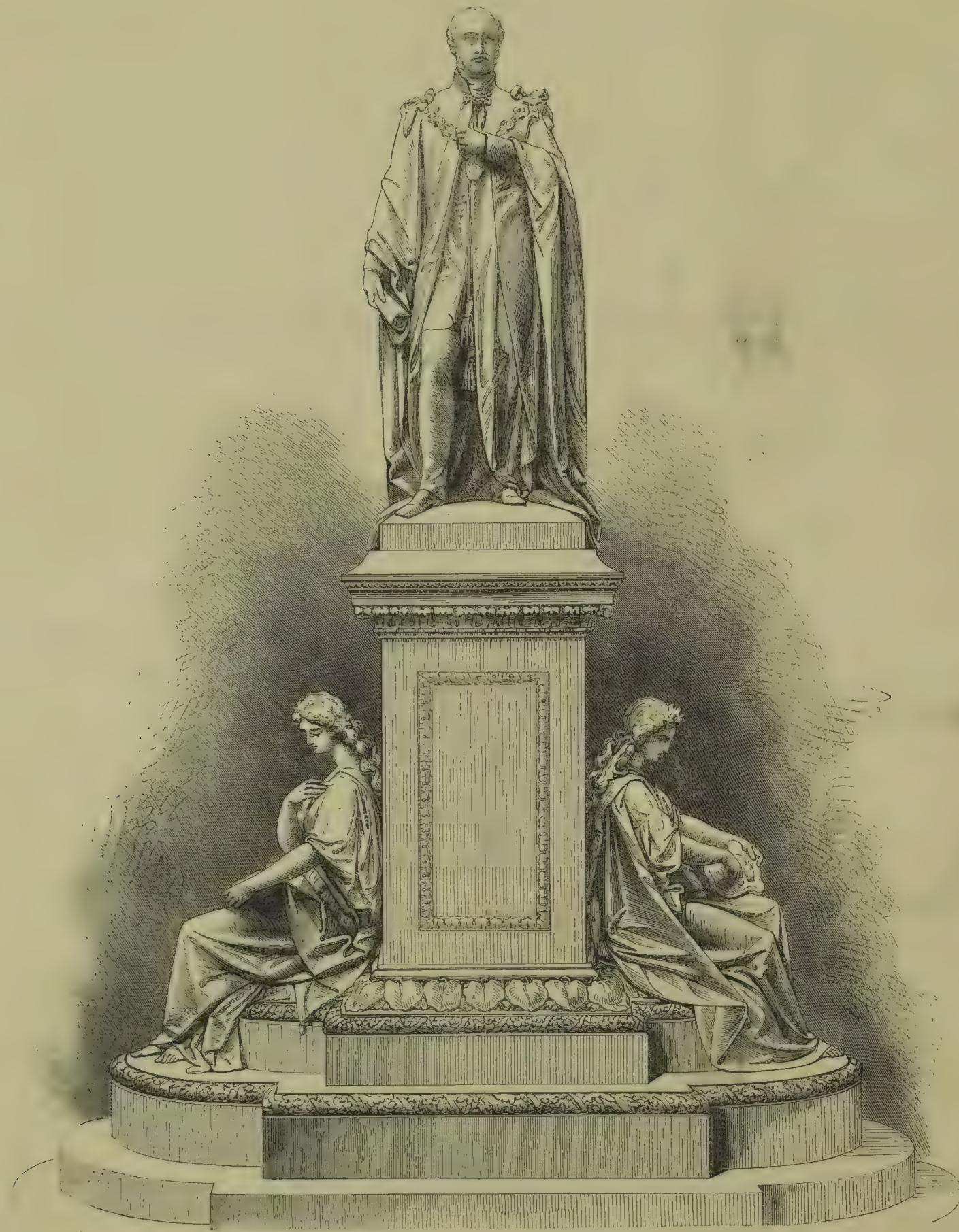
THE ALBERT MONUMENT FOR BOMBAY.

This fine work of sculpture, by Mr. Noble, which is now to be seen at the South Kensington Museum, owes its existence to the liberality of the late David Sassoon, the wealthy Parsee merchant of Bombay, founder of several valuable institutions in that city. His son, the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, has continued to use his great fortune, in like manner, for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen, without regard to distinctions of race and religion. The Mechanics' Institute, erected at a cost of £130,000 given by the father, who died in 1864, was completed, and opened by Governor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, a few years later; and the present Mr. Sassoon, upon the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Bombay, gave a large sum for the endowment of a high school and for an organ to be placed in the Townhall. The hospital, also, created

by the munificence of the late Mr. Sassoon, is a permanent example of the charity of that gentleman, whose statue, by Mr. Woolner, has been placed in the hall of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute. His loyalty and his attachment to the British Empire are attested by this memorial of the Prince Consort, to be placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay.

The combined height of the statue and pedestal is 19 ft.; the width at the base of the pedestal is 13 ft. by 9 ft.; and the entire weight is about twenty-five tons. All is of fine marble; the statue of the Prince is of the best Carrara, and the remainder is of Sicilian marble. The Prince is represented wearing the robes and insignia of the Star of India, and in the act of speaking. On the manuscript of his address, which he holds in his right hand, these words of his Royal Highness are inscribed, "To study the laws by which the

Almighty governs the universe is our bounden duty." The likeness is truthful, and the expression nobly dignified. The portrait is based on a photograph by Mr. Artlett, but vividly and faithfully presents those genial qualities of the mind and heart which were characteristic of the lamented Prince. On each side of the pedestal is a recumbent female figure. The one on the right hand represents "Science." In her hand she has a shield, on which is inscribed, her name. The other figure, on the left, represents "Art;" and on the shield is inscribed that word. Both these figures, as well as the drapery, are very graceful, artistic, and admirably designed, and in thorough harmony with the statue of the Prince, affording another striking proof of the sculptor's chasteness of style, conception of beauty, and skill in execution. The mouldings of the pedestal are enriched with oak, olive, and lotus leaves—emblems of strength, peace, and



MONUMENT OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT FOR BOMBAY, GIVEN BY DAVID SASSOON.

wisdom. The front is inscribed with "Albert. Prince Consort," and with these memorable lines, by the chief English poet of the Victorian age:—

Dear to Science, dear to Art,
Dear to thy land and ours—a Prince indeed.

There is a Hebrew inscription below; and sentences of the Mahratta, Goozerat, and Hindostanee languages may be read at the back.

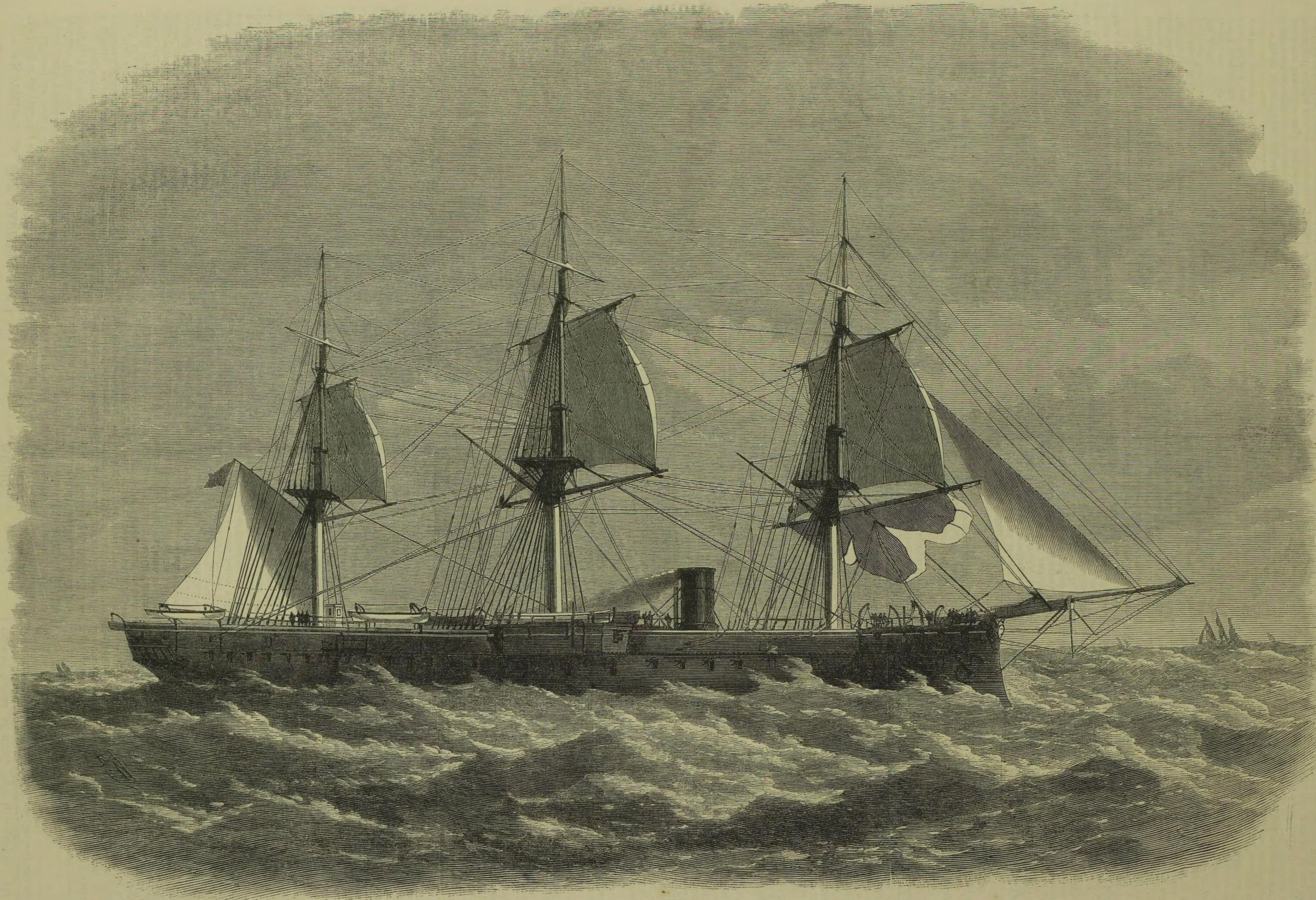
H.M.S. INVINCIBLE.

In his speech explaining the Naval Estimates to the House of Commons, one day last February, Mr. Childers, when describing the contemplated force of the Royal Navy, referred to the second class of broadside ships, denominated the "Audacious class." The other five are the Invincible, which, with her engines, was built by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow; the Vanguard, built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead; the Iron Duke, built in the Admiralty dockyard at Pembroke; and the Swiftsure and Triumph, built by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company at Jarrow-on-Tyne. They are built

from the designs of Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the Navy, but are only second-rate when compared with the Hercules and Sultan in our Navy; yet they are equal in offensive and defensive powers to the first-class French ironclads. Their dimensions are nearly identical with those of the early ironclads Defence and Resistance; but the Audacious and the Invincible, sister ships, both constructed by Messrs. Napier, the builders of the Sultan, are far more powerful vessels. Their length between perpendiculars is 280 ft.; extreme breadth, 54 ft.; depth, moulded, 36 ft.; and burthen, 3775 tons. The framing of the Invincible consists of a strong and light combination of longitudinal and transverse frames, with a double bottom formed by working upon this framing an inner and an outer skin of plates, the whole strongly riveted together and made thoroughly water-tight. The effect of this arrangement is to ensure that, if any damage is sustained by the outer skin, the water thereby admitted is confined to a small compartment between the inner and outer bottoms, and is not allowed to get into the ship proper; and, by a complete system of drain-pipes communicating with powerful pumps, any leakage can be easily surmounted, and the ship in every part kept free of water. She is fitted with a

balance rudder, and her armament consists of ten 9-in. 12-ton guns and four 64-pounders, which are on board; six of the heavy guns are on the main deck and six on the upper deck, in a battery, the sides of which are protected by an armour plating 6 in. thick; that on the water-line belt is 8 in. These guns can be trained, by various devices, in such a manner as to command both fore and aft fire, as well as every point of the horizon, although carried in the central part of the ship. The Invincible is fitted with two pairs of horizontal return connecting-rod engines of 800 nominal horse-power collectively. The diameter of the cylinders is 72 in., and the stroke 3 ft. The propellers are of the Mangin form, having a diameter of 16 ft. 2 in., and a pitch of 17 ft. 5 in. The engines are supplied with two Davison's patent surface condensers.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have given notice of their intention of applying in the next Session of Parliament for a bill to enable them to take the garden or inclosure in Leicester-square, to extinguish all existing rights in the same, and to empower them to appropriate and set apart the same for ever as a place of recreation for the public.



H.M.S. INVINCIBLE, BUILT ON THE CLYDE.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The death of the venerable widow of the Ettrick Shepherd—she survived the poet thirty-five years—suggests an observation which I hope will not be unfavourably received in Scotland. It has long appeared to me that the poems of James Hogg have not received in his native land the appreciation which they deserve. I shall be asked on what grounds I base this belief, or how any single individual can measure the amount of affection which is extended to any given writer. One can judge only by the frequency or paucity of reference made to his compositions. There are four volumes of James Hogg's poetry, and they comprise (with a good deal of indifferent matter, such as might be expected from an uncultivated man, who had not learned "the art to blot") a large number of real poems, some of exquisite beauty and delicacy, others of a delightfully fanciful kind, and many of that broad, irresistible humour peculiar to the Scottish character when pleasantly developed. Moreover, he had in a high degree the inferior gift of imitation; and, while some of his own war-songs have a trumpet ring in them, his echoes of old music are exceedingly faithful. I believe that I read a considerable part of what is written for Scottish readers or spoken to Scottish audiences, and I never come on a quotation from Hogg. It is not that his lyrics soar too high or stoop too low for the many; he knew his countrymen well, and he seems usually to have addressed them and not a larger audience. Their history, their habits, their fairy tales, their style of satire, are reflected in his work, and most of it is, in the hackneyed phrase, racy of the soil. Why do we, then, hear so little of him? I am not going to draw down on myself the northern thunderbolt by dwelling on a certain comparison; but I say fearlessly that, though Hogg has not often equalled Burns, the former has written many things which Burns might have been proud of, and some things which Burns could not have written. It is quite right that the Ayrshire ploughman should take far higher rank than the Ettrick Shepherd, but not that the latter should be neglected. Is it that Hogg's works are comparatively inaccessible? I have spoken of a four-volume edition, and I know that they have been somewhat lately republished in a library form; but is there any handbook edition? If not, a good Scot might do good service by bringing out such a book, omitting, of course, a large quantity of compositions which are amusing enough to a student, but which do not go home to the heart of the household. There will be plenty left for a pocket volume which should make another Scottish poet a household name.

A French paper which has been sent me contains a long poem by another kind of bard, M. Victor Hugo, who found time, at the end of August, when he was about to re-enter France, to indite some verses commemorative of that event, and descriptive of the condition of his country. I have not seen them elsewhere. Anything that M. Hugo writes has a certain interest, though he has long been lamentably regardless of his old and splendid reputation. A few lines may be acceptable:—

Je vois en même temps le meilleur et le pire
Noir tableau!
Car la France mérite Austerlitz, et l'empire
Waterloo.
J'irai, je rentrai dans ta muraille sainte,
O Paris!
Je te rapporterai l'âme à jamais éteinte
Des proscrits,
Puisque c'est l'heure où tous doivent se mettre à l'œuvre
Fiers, ardents,
Ecraser au-dehors le tigre, et la couleuvre
Au dedans;

and so on for some eighty lines, in the course of which the German is again addressed—on this occasion as "Attila." The poet ends:—

Et peut-être, en ta terre où brille l'espérance,
Pur flambeau.
Pour prix de mon exil, tu m'accorderas, France,
Un tombeau.

Let us hope that it will be a long time before the boon be granted, and that in the course of that time M. Victor Hugo will once more vindicate his claim to honour, of which he has been singularly, but I believe unconsciously, careless of late years.

The organ nuisance is again assailed; and even in journals from which the war "crowds out" nearly all but non-military matter room is made for an onslaught on the tune-grinders. Of course, all that is said against them is well deserved; and of course, also, it will be perfectly useless. The kind of people who encourage them are not, for the most part, in the habit of reading anything, and are certainly not capable of seeing the justice of any argument which is directed against their own selfishness. And of the better sort of patrons of the nuisance it is hopeless to expect mercy. If science, art, or poetry be disturbed by a dirty Italian's grinding "Champagne Charley" for an hour for the delectation of a batch of children, science, art, or poetry must go somewhere else—parental instinct will pitch halfpence. We must not expect miracles. But there is a supernaturalism which has been successfully tried, an American friend tells me (the Americans are always practical), and that is an appeal to the superstition of the organist. The present Pope is credited by the Italians with the possession of the sort of eye which exerts a malevolent influence. The same gift is believed to be possessed by others, and—I merely "tell the story as 'twas told to me"—the happiest result has been effected by an aggrieved paterfamilias who has walked quietly up to an organist, fixed on him a tranquil stare, and muttered certain Italian words of mighty charm. My friend says that he has cleared his terrace, which used to be much infested. This process is less trouble than hunting up a policeman, and less disagreeable than being abused by the rabble for bringing him.

No more sarcasms must be aimed at "Cook's tourists." No mischievous wit must tell Continentals that the arrivals are persons whom the English Government desires to get rid of, and whom Mr. Cook is to drop, finally, at various towns. No light-hearted correspondent must describe them as Philistines, ever ready to hunt Royalty. His Grace the Primate of All England has placed himself under Mr. Cook's guidance for the Archbishop's Continental tour, and could not have done a more sensible thing. If his Grace makes a satisfactory report, and I have no doubt that he will, it will be worth more to Mr. Cook than a thousand pamphlets like the one which he unwisely launched at his delighted satirists.

"There is no law against beating a ferocious animal." Such was the impudent defence which was set up before the Kingston Bench the other day by a showman who had been brutally illusing a poor, old, blind bear. I wish that the Mayor could have signified assent to the proposition, and have ordered the fellow into the prison-yard to receive proof that the Bench was entirely with him. However, defendant was fined. Cannot the Society "look after his future"?

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Mdlle. Leon Duval's performance, last week, as Marguerite in "Faust," if it did not enhance her previous success as Rosina in "Il Barbiere," has by no means weakened the favourable impression then created. Although not reaching, or even pretending to, the position of a first-class artist, this lady has sufficient merit, both vocal and dramatic, to render her acceptable in the absence of greater singers, and to entitle her to respectful consideration, as having rendered possible the representation of an opera which, perhaps, could not otherwise have been given at the moment. It is quite true that we have heard better Rosinas and Marguerites than Mdlle. Duval, but it is indisputable that there have been inferior representatives who have appeared with more pretension. The voice of this lady is apt to approach shrillness when forced, as it occasionally is, apparently under the erroneous notion of thereby creating greater effect in a large space, unmindful of the fact that it is quality rather than force that tells. This was evidenced in Mdlle. Duval's execution of the brilliant "Jewel song," which would have been better with less effort. While there was some want of idealism in the earlier scenes—especially in the delivery of the dreamy ballad of the "King of Thule," with the fitful interruptions of Marguerite's wandering thoughts of Faust—there was a display of much genuine feeling and pathos in several passages in the garden scene quartet; especially in the latter portion thereof, and in the music which follows. Better still was the expression of remorse in the cathedral scene; and in the final climax of agony, repentance, hope, and death in the prison. Here the talents of Mdlle. Duval as an actress as well as a singer were very favourably manifested. Another novelty on the occasion referred to was Signor Vizzani's first assumption of the character of Faust—the music of which he sang with such good taste, sound judgment, and earnestness as to compensate for an occasional lack of poetic grace and charm. A little hardness of style was largely atoned for by some capital phrasing, particularly in the cavatina, "Salve dimora," which called forth much deserved applause. Other portions of the cast were too familiar to require comment.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Sessi appeared for the first time during this winter's series of performances, having been engaged for six nights. It will be remembered that this lady made her débüt at the Royal Italian Opera on the opening of the past season, in March last, in the same character as that in which she reappeared this week—the heroine in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Again Mdlle. Sessi displayed a bright and agreeable quality of voice and extensive upper compass, with a facility in the execution of bravura passages and a refinement and grace of style that must always please—although, both as a singer and an actress, her best successes are as the heroines of musical comedy, rather than in parts of a more serious kind. Her second appearance was to be on Thursday, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," also a repetition of one of her last season's performances.

This series of winter operas is drawing to a close, next week being announced as the last but one, and Dec. 3 being fixed for a performance of Cherubini's "Medea," one of the grandest of classical operas.

The withdrawal of "Zampa" at the Gaiety Theatre has been followed by performances of "The Waterman," in which Mr. Santley has been singing the ballads of Dibdin with great success. The production of "Fra Diavolo"—announced for Thursday—with Mr. Santley as the brigand hero, must remain for next week's comment.

The eighth of the present series of Crystal Palace concerts, on Saturday last, included fine performances of Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A) and his fifth and last pianoforte concerto (in E flat)—works of parallel grandeur and importance, although composed at an interval of three years; the concerto in 1809, and the symphony in 1812. The former work (long since known as the "Emperor," from its admitted supremacy) was admirably performed by Madame Arabella Goddard, who displayed all her well-known characteristics of style and highly-finished mechanism—combining power with grace and delicacy—in a degree which she has never surpassed on any previous occasion. The performance was received with marked applause by the entire audience—a very numerous one. The other instrumental pieces were Weber's overture to "Abu Hassan," and Schubert's to "Alfonso and Estrella." Mdlle. Leon Duval, who made her first appearance here, illustrated the remarks made above by a somewhat exaggerated and over-ornamented version of the bravura air, "Bel raggio," from "Semiramide," her execution of which, however, was greatly applauded. Other well-known vocal solos by this lady and Mr. Nordblom completed the vocal selection.

The fifth triennial Handel Festival is announced to take place here on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the 19th, 21st, and 23rd of June next; the great public rehearsal to take place on the preceding Friday.

The second Monday Popular Concert of the season continued the regular performance of Beethoven's string quartets by including the third and fourth of the six classed as op. 18, finely played, as were those of the preceding concert, by the same executants, Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The first and last of these were associated in the performance of Beethoven's first pianoforte trio with Mr. Charles Hallé, who also played with his accustomed finish the composer's solo sonata in D from op. 10. Herr Stockhausen sang with fine expression the "Liederkreis," and the two songs, "Wonne der Wehmuth" and "Neue Liebe." In the absence of Mr. Benedict, Mr. Zerbini was a thoroughly efficient accompanist.

Rossini's last important work, the "Messe Solennelle," was given at St. James's Hall last week—for the first time as he wrote it (in 1863)—with accompaniments for piano, harp, and harmonium, instead of, as afterwards elaborated by him, with grand orchestral accompaniments. Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signori Bettini and Foli sang the solos, and the chorus consisted of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, the performance having been conducted by that gentleman. Even in the smaller aspect of its original shape the rich melody and general beauty of the mass—secular as it is in style—gave universal pleasure.

Of the opening performance of the thirty-ninth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday—the oratorio Handel's "Judas Maccabæus"—we must speak next week.

Mr. Ernst Pauer commenced, last week, a series of lectures at the South Kensington Museum, "On the Clavecin and the Pianoforte," illustrated by his own excellent performances of specimens of the music composed for those instruments in different schools and periods. The scheme is similar to that of the several series of historical concerts of pianoforte music given by Mr. Pauer during recent seasons, with the difference that the illustrations are now interspersed with spoken

remarks instead of merely written comments. The first lecture included performances of pieces from the composers of the earlier English, Italian, French, and German schools.

THE THEATRES.

The present has been a week of theatrical movement, and that movement for the most part in a right direction. Foremost in the race of reform we must give the preference to "the little theatre" under the conduct of Mr. Buckstone, which on Saturday inaugurated a great thing. Mr. Gilbert, who so ably travestied the Poet Laureate's "Princess" for the Olympic, has undertaken an even more dignified task in relation to a pleasant story by Madame de Genlis, terming his production a "fairy comedy" entitled "The Palace of Truth." Such comedies Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Shakespeare were accustomed to invent, of which "A Midsummer Night's Dream" still retains the modern stage. We should like to see "The Faithful Shepherdess" and "The Sad Shepherd" also revived. Meanwhile we gratefully accept Mr. Gilbert's services, and regard his present venture with that respect which it merits. His work is in blank verse, written in the middle style, so that the dialogue flows in a familiar vein, and is easily intelligible to a mixed audience. The fable is constructed on a sufficiently obvious idea. The Palace of Truth is an elfin edifice in which whosoever enters is compelled to speak the truth, notwithstanding any intention to falsehood and despite all habits of lying. A certain King, suspecting his courtiers, determines to test them by commanding their attendance at the fairy palace. His Majesty had protected himself by a crystal talisman—or, rather, intended to do so—for the one in his possession is a sham, the original having been abstracted by one Mirza, who has her own purposes to subserve. The piece is in three acts. The genius of the locale shows itself in amusing incidents, which the ingenious author has treated with skill and effect. All parties, including the King himself, expose themselves in involuntary talk, which each considers to be strictly within the bounds of etiquette, except Mirza, who, possessing the secret talisman, is enabled almost to the end to maintain her habitual hypocrisy. There is some lurking irony in this conception, on which, however, it were needless to enlarge. The King recovers the true talisman in time to prevent ultimate mischief, and thus the "fairy comedy" concludes happily. Miss Caroline Hill performs with some earnestness the part of Mirza; and Miss Robertson as the Princess Zeolide was decidedly powerful. The Prince Philamir, her lover, found a good representative in Mr. Kendal. Mr. Buckstone, as King Phoror, and Mrs. Chippendale, as his jealous Queen Altemire, were remarkably effective. The scenery, painted by Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Morris, is picturesque in its arrangements and elaborately set. The new drama was well received, and the author was recalled at the conclusion, appearing before the actors, whose merits were recognised in a similar manner.

"The Old Curiosity Shop" of Mr. Charles Dickens is one of his choicest works, and commends itself to select readers by its peculiar merits. Mr. Halliday has undertaken the task of adapting it for the stage, at the Olympic; and, notwithstanding the special difficulties of the subject, has fairly enough succeeded. The character of Quilp is, of course, the chief point of attention, and was admirably portrayed by Mr. J. Clarke, whose make-up was wonderfully impressive. Mr. Belmore as the grandfather, was intensely pathetic. Miss Florence Terry was Nell, after whom the new drama is named. Miss Charlotte Saunders as Mrs. Jarley, and Mr. David Fisher as Dick Swiveller, were both excellent. The scenery, particularly a vision of angels at the end, was remarkably effective. Mr. Halliday, when called before the curtain, was not received with unmixed applause, and some curtailments will be needed before the drama can be pronounced to be exactly in ship-shape. These, no doubt, will be effected.

"Othello" was substituted for "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday last, and Mr. Halliday played Iago to Mr. Phelps in the character of the Moor. Both acted at their best, and obtained decided applause. On Monday Mr. Marston sustained the part of the wily Ancient. On Tuesday the celebrated "Dream" resumed its place on the boards, and has been performed during the rest of the week.

At the Vaudeville Mr. Burnand has placed on the stage a new burlesque, called "E—LIZ—abeth," founded on Sheridan's "Critic." Such a work is in the nature of a burlesque, and surely burlesque must be coming to an end when thus it begins to burlesque itself. It is needless to add that all the wit of Sheridan has evaporated in the process. The lavish expenditure on dress and decorations have, we regret to add, been misappropriated, and in this case cannot preserve the venture from ultimate failure.

Mr. Pennington, of Sadler's Wells, having recovered from his temporary indisposition, appeared on Saturday in "Richard III.," to a good house.

Professor Pepper is instructing the habitués of the Polytechnic by means of a lecture on the War, illustrated with appropriate diagrams.

The period during which the special capitulation volunteer allowance may be earned has been extended from the 30th inst. to March 31, 1871.

Mr. James Ashbury's schooner-yacht Cambria anchored in Cowes Roads on Monday night. She left Staten Island, New York, on Oct. 27, and had a very rough passage across, with head winds all the way.

The East London Hospital for Children has received timely help by a donation of £1000 from G. H. Had it not been for this liberal gift the committee would have been compelled to sell stock to meet current expenses, and so encroach upon a sum of £1500 set aside as the commencement of a fund for erecting a new hospital.

Mrs. Tait, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, asks for help to the Orphan Home, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet. The temporary home is still at Fulham, where upwards of thirty orphans are being trained in industrial work fitting them for domestic service. A permanent house, capable of holding sixty children, is in course of erection at the before-named healthy locality. Any donation sent would be received and acknowledged by Mr. Lucius H. Spooner, at Lambeth Palace.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who had consented to act as arbiter in the stonemasons' strike, gave his decision on Monday, as follows:—"The Lord Provost, having carefully considered the statements submitted to him on Saturday last by the master masons and also by the men in their employment, is of opinion that the most equitable decision he can come to is to halve the difference between the parties, and he therefore so decides." The masters and men agreed to abide by his Lordship's decision, and the strike has accordingly terminated. The men will now be paid at the rate of 6½d. per hour instead of 6d.

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